NATON & WORTHINGTON.

NEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, and
Solutiors in Chancery, Office, North west corner of
Main and Seventa streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. N. Sawyier, Esq., E. D. Mansfield, Esq., Worthington, Shillito & Co., R. & G. Crawford.

STANLEY MATTHEWS, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, BELOW COLUMBIA,

aep 22 3md-w DR. A. W. SCALES, SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN, Office on Sixth street, opposite the Medical College june 28 d-wly

ver the Office of the Washington Insurance

CURRIE & HAYDEN, HOSIERY, GLOVES, TRIMMINGS, And Variety Goods,

CUTLERY, CLOCKS, WATCHES, German Silver Ware, Jewelry, &c. 165 MAIN ST., BETWEEN 4TH & 5TH, WEST SIDE CINCINNATI.

S. H. BURTON & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF Stoves, Grates, Hollow Ware, &c. Nos. 6 and 7 Columbia street, Between Main and Walnut sts., Cincinnati. Sign of Buck's Patent Cooking Stove. Buck's Patent Cooking Stove; Victory Premiu Cooking Stove; Ten and Seven Plate, Parlor, Canno Stoves, &c. Hollow Ware, Sad Irons, Wagon Boxe Andirons, Tea Kettles, &c. &c. jan 25 d&wly.

DION BIRNEY. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST. Paints, Oils, Varnishes, & Dye Stuffs: RNER LOWER MARKET & SYCAMORE (Cincinnati, 0.

Cincinnati, 0,

Physicians and Country Merchants are solicited to call and examine for themselves. The above articles are of the best quality, and may be had at reasonable rates. Cash paid for Ginseng, Beeswax, Flaxseed, &c. dec 5 d&wly BOOK, JOB AND XYLOGRAPHIC PRINTING

A. L. BANKIN & CO.,

Book and Fancy Job Printers, Corner of Walnut and Fourth sts., Cincinnati, O. PCards printed at reduced prices, on a kee Card Press. d&w-l) J. S. FOUNTAIN,

SADDLE, HARNESS AND TRUN MANUFACTURER, feb 3-ly No. 242 Main street, East vide. rters and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Hardware and Cutlery, Wire, Steel, Nails, &c., SIGN OF THE ANVIL,
street, west side, fine doors below Pearl CINCINNATI.

STEARNS & CO.,

JOHN D. DOUGHTY, Druggist and Apothecary, Druggist and Apothecary,
No. Teast Third Street,
Cincinnati.

DHYSICIANS AND CHEMISTS will be supplied on very liberal terms with every article in the lines special attention devoted to Prescriptions and the selection of choice Family Medicines.

oct 11 d-wif

W. L. CARSON. S. V. W. L. CARSON & CO.,

GROCERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN COUNTRY PRODUCE,
North East corner of Fifth and Elm streets. Family Groceries of all kinds and best quality, nd low for cash. mar? daw PREMIUM COLORS,

PREMIUM COLORS.

NEW YORK DYE HOUSE, corner Gano and Wal
nut, between 6th and 7th streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Dyeing, Scouring, Steam Finishing, Pressing, &c., done
could to any East.

W. TEASDALE. JOHN LOCK WOOD,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN STOVES, GRATES, HOLLOW-WARE, Steam-Boat Stoves, Kitchen Furni-ture, &c. No. 22 COLUMBIA STREET Between Main and Sycamore Streets, Cincinnati, O. Copper, Tin, Sheet Iron, and Steam-Boat work of al kinds, done with neatness and despatch.

FITHOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufactur Vices the public to test the quality of his Oil, which I warrants equal to Sperm for burning; also for machine and the manufacture of Woolens, being free from vitri and other permicious ingredients. He will exchange O or Lard No. 1 or 2.

WILLIAM BIRNEY. TTORNEY AT LAW, and Commission Depositions and Acknowlegements of Deeds for the States of Vermont and Connecticut, offers his ser-vices for the collection of claims in the Federal and State Courts of Ohio, and in the Courtsof Hamilton county. Office on Eighth street, two doors west of Main, opposite Methodist Book Concern. nov 9

JOHN F. DAIR & Co.

GROCERY MERCHANTS. AND DEALERS IN GRASS SEEDS.

Corner of Lower Market and Sycamore street PROCTOR & GAMBLE, and Candle Manufacturers, and Starch Fact No. 224 Main street, 2d door north of Sixth,

CINCINNATI. Country Merchants & Blacksmiths

JUNIATA AND BLOOM FORGE IRON AND NAILS A. MORRELL & CO

Steels, Anvils, Scales, Sad Irons, Wagon Boxes, of every description

No 41 Broadway, second door below Lower Marke R. J. EBERNAN.

RVINE & EBERMAN, ATTORNEYS A ness intrusted to ther care in Wayne, and ad unties. [nor 27 ly w

C. S. CHEEVER. facturer of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Chile Boots and Shoes, Western Row 3rd door above Sixth street

TILES & CO., Merchandise and Real Estat Brokers, No. 25 East Fourth st. Examination of Titles, and Conveyancing attended to with diligenc and care. Loans negotiated, and Merchandise purcha-sed and sold at usual rates of Brokerage.

ERN CITIES.

VIA MIAMI CANAL AND LAKE ERIE. 1845. By the "Miami Transportation Co.

RENCH, EMDE & CO., Dayton, O. SYMMES, SAYRE & CHAMBERS, Dayton, O. WM. R. KIRK & CO., Piqua, O. WM. R. KIRK & CO., Piqua, O.

AM receipting all kinds of Freight by the abov Line, to all the principal Eastern cities, and to interdiate ports in Ohio and Indiana, at the lowest rates d with despatch.

N. P. IGLEHART, Canal st.

EVERGREENS.—3000 Cedars; 5000 Pines, from 12 to 18 in 5000 Pines, from 12 to 18 in hes high. Price 5.00 per hundred. Orders solicited in JOHN F. DAIR & CO., mar 5 corner of Lower Market and Sycamore sts.

BRISTOL'S and Sand's Sarsaparil-DOUGHTY,

Mr. Phillips, a young man, near Vandali Illinois, who had gone out on a hunting expe dition, was found sometime after, lying dead at the foot of a tree, shot through the forehead his hat still on his head, and his loaded rifle

Doubtful The Cherokees .- Murders continue to take place in the Cherokee nation. The Cherokee Advacate of the 2d inst., records a brutal mur der committed recent ly by a gang, it is suppo ed, of five villains, two of them white. The victim was a venerable man, aged about seven ty, named Oo-na-noo-ti or Corn-Silk. He was shot through the breast with buckshot, and was found by his son in the morning, welter-

The state of the control of the cont PHILANTHROPIST.

VOL. X. NO. 34.]

Eugene Sne .. "The Commander of

Maita,"

CINCINNATI, WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1846.

well acquainted with his brother's inflexible character, Eleazer did not, at first, think of soliciting pardon for the guilty man; but only desired to alleviate the cruel effect of the sentence A few days ago, Rebinson and Jones laid pon our table a novel by Eugene Sue, translated by Adelbert Doisy, and issued from the press ed by Adelbert Doisy, and issued from the press of Harper and Brothers, New York. We seldom let slip an opportunity of reading a production from the pen of this most able of all the French Novelists. He has not only genius of the highest order, but far better taste than any of his cotemporaries whose works we have read, subjected by her sould be alleviate the cruel effect of the sentence by personally apprising the captive of it. The door, who had been recently shipped on board the galley, was completely ignorant of his impending fate; and Father Eleazer feared, that on being incautiously made aware of the frightful torture he was to undergo, he might rush into another outbreak of rage, which would have subjected by mice and present the captive of it. The

while at the same time he exceeds them all in his morals. He is far from being perfect in this respect, but generally the tone of his writings is healthful, and the principles he inculcates are sound. In another respect, he differs widely are sound. In another respect, he differs widely trousers; an iron ring encircled one of his bare from the French school of writers, he is profound-legs, the chain fastened to which slid along an the remarks. There is a wretched levity running iron rod of the same length as the bench. His heroes are though the nevels of Dumas. His heroes are through the novels of Dumas. His heroes are heartless, or, if they are represented as possessed of feeling, they always appear like a set of stage actors. They jest amid scenes of blood and murder, assassinate without compunction in a murder, assassinate without compunction in a word seem divested of human attributes.

Eugene Sue is as unlike him, as if he did not the Brothers of Mercy, spoke Arabic perfectly belong to the same country. His characters he approached the captive gently, and slightly are all flesh and blood—vice is represented so touching his arm, roused him from his reverie touching his arm, roused him from his reverie. On recognizing Father Eleazer, who was always the bearer of some words of comfort, the Moor smiled sadly, took the monk's hand, and presed it to his lips.

"Is my brother still overwhelmed with grief?" said Father Eleazer, sitting down on the edge of the bench, and taking the hands of the slave between his own trembling and venerable hands.

pression of touching melancholy, he slowly raised the forefinger of his right hand towards heaven.
"No—it is not there that my brother will are speaking of their general features and once more meet those whom he loves. He will

Moor's countenance.

Father Eleazer hesitated to impart to his

rupted himself.
The Moor looked at him as if astonished. distinguishes the particular form of beauty he "Why did my brother, this morning, strike the officer, instead of obeying his orders?" "I struck him, father, because he had struck

me without reason."
"Alas! you had been then, as you were just grass, you had been then, as you were just now, absorbed in your reflections and your regrets; this may have prevented you hearing the officer's orders."

placed, they are aways themselves. Routh, fathomless in guile, inexhaustible in resources, hear him—by dint of thinking of the past, I had infinite in ambition, unconquerable in will, does and says nothing out of keeping with these attributes to the very last.

Another characteristic of Sue is, his skill in

At the aspect of this man, already so wretched, the monk shuddered in thinking of the in-formation he had to communicate; he was on the point of renouncing this painful task, but

the point of renouncing this painful task, but he resumed his courage:—
"I deeply regret that my brother was this morning so absent in his mind, for, although involuntarily, he has struck his officer. But, alas! discipline requires that he should be pun-

that for the time it is impossible to comprehend that for the time it is impossible to comprehend that for the time it is impossible to comprehend that for the time it is impossible to comprehend that for the first happy dream which I had since I have been a captive. I was roused from that beloved vision by the blows which I received-I becam furious, not with pain, but with regret. But it matters not, I am a slave, and am doomed to suffer—I must submit to the punishment."
"But this punishment is cruel, poor unfortu-

nate—it is so severe that I will not forsake you

The monk, without answering, pressed ands more firmly within his own, and faste upon him his eyes moister "Yet I performed my duty as a slave in the best manner I could—but what matters it?" said the Moor, sighing; "God will bless you, my good father, for not abandoning me. When am I to suffer?"

"This day: immediately." "What is to be done, kind and venerable fa ther? To suffer meekly, and to bless God tha and Christians exposed to the icy blasts of the he has sent you to me at this fatal mon "Poor creature!" exclaimed Father Eleager, deeply affected with his resignation; "alas! you do not know what you will have to bear." us and agitated voice, the And in a trem

nonk explained to him in a few words the f punishment to which he was sentenced f punishment to which he was sentenced. The Moor shuddered slightly, and only re-"At least my wife and my child will know

The Kenton News and Republican, perhaps Ohio State Journal, thinks the best way to manage is, to hold no controversy with Liberty men through the press. "Endeavor to reason with them," it says, "and they strut and swell with the importance of a three-tailed Pashaue." In the name of natural history, what sort of a 'critter" is that? Before we can admit the justice of the comparison, we want to know what a three-tailed Pashaw" is,

erprise of Emancipation in Kentucky: are doing this—on the contrary they have pro-longed the bondage of the slave—but it is the influence of the Whig principles that is now working and at no distant day will free Ken-tucky of the mildew of slavery."

Which of the "Whig Principles" will do this? the Banking Principle? the Tariff Principle? the Distribution-of-the-Public-Lands-Principle? Or Henry Clay, the complete embodiment of all Whig principles? If the Kenton News will enlighten us on this subject, and also give us its iews of the philosophy of their operation to the extinction of Slavery, we shall be under great obligations.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

It is about time, we suppose, to make another hash of our correspondence. The reader may find in it something to his taste. Our Scotch friend, an extract from whose letter is subjoined, throws out some useful hintsabout appointments for meetings, &c. He writes from Woos-

"I am a native of Scotland, and it was in the city of Glasgow that I received my first impressions of the character of slavery, from the lips of the celebrated anti-slavery advocate, George Thompson. The weekly perusal of your most excellent [better left that out] paper has implanted in my breast a strong and growing attachment to the Liberty cause; and I here pledge myself to you, that my first suffrage shall be cast for that cause and no other. The cause of the cast for that cause and no other. The cause and in this country more efficient means of enlightening the peode of the city of Glasgow that I received my first impressions of the character of slavery, from the started by our Michigan friends. A few remarks, however, may not be altogether unprofitable.

With two or three exceptions, we have of the advocated as an individual, the principles of reform suggested by them. Two years ago we department of the Government, the retreachements of the city of Cause of the cause of th more efficient means of enlightening the peo-ple upon our principles. What means we have seems to be badly managed. Sometimes ar-pointments are made for speakers, who ne

not appear.

us what place he removed from. In reply to an inquiry of ours respecting this matter, he

an alphabetical list of subscribers, to whom we ddress the paper in the order they are named. A little reflection would show him that we nust arrange our subscribers according to counties and post offices, so that when a subscriber writes to us that he wishes us to send his paper to a new Post Office, without telling us rom what Office he wishes it changed, he puto us to the trouble of looking over two folio books of huge size, for his former address, which something like "hunting for a needle in a haystack." We hope this lesson may be of encfit to readers of newspapers.

A friend in West Jefferson, Madison County, writes:—
"Yet, even here light is beginning to dawn, and I fondly anticipate a change in public sentiment. I find the Democrats much more disposed to listen to my views than the Whigs." ournal will look to this matter. To think of

n Anti-Slavery zeal! It is afflicting. A zealous Anti-Slavery man "out West," says in a note to us, "God speed the day when not prepared for that,-but to show how exceed the slave's shackles shall fall off," and then re- ingly unequal and injurious must be a Protect quests his paper to be discontinued. The Her- tive Tariff. If a Revenue Tariff is so unjust ald too would rejoice to live to see that day, but much more unjust is a Protective one. if everybody were like him, it would die with-

A correspondent in West Middlebury, Champagne County, writes:-

in their hearts they think him superior-and we certainly shall not deny this. A friend in Vermont, Illinois, who has great ly interested himself in extending the circula-

tion of our Weekly, says:-

"Although Illinois is justly termed a "slave their dissent. catching State," and the most servile of the dr. Leavitt class, there are within her borders some genuthis instance. ine, good and true Abolitionists, and the number is increasing daily. Facts are what the people want. We have lately had a discussion on the subject, in this place, with the Colonizationists, Rev. J. Summers and myself on the part of the Anti-Slavery men. It continue

three days, three sessions each day. It was warmly although peaceably conducted, and went off finely." The following brief passage we quote from the letter of a friend in Greenfield, Highland Mr. Leavitt is, that the Liberty Party hold up county, just for the consolation and edification of our particular friend of the Ohio State Jour

"Many of our ultra Whigs acknowledge th editor of the State Journal whipt, and the Her-ald has been sought by Whigs for the purpose of hearing the other side."

It is but modest for us to say that our dear friend is "whipt," only because he had not the right side. An honest Whig subscriber in Ripley, Brow

county, writes us as follows:-

So much for the hint of the State Journa that Whigs ought to withdraw their subscription from the Herald.

Mr. Lewis and his Work. In the nomination of Mr. Lewis, the Liberty our own position. nen have secured a man who addresses hims to the work before him, without diverting him self with extrenaous topics. We learn that h has been lately attending meetings in some of the eastern counties of the State.

Saturday, the 18th, he addressed a good an nce in Marietta, and, the following Monday spoke two hours and a half to a large assembly at Belpre, opposite Parkersburg. Tuesday, h visited Plymouth, about half way between Athens and Marietta, where he had the ple sure of addressing some five or six hundred per sons, for about three hours. The next day he made a speech of two hours to a large meeting at Athens, and Thursday he was listened to for isfactory concluthree hours by a fine gathering at Pomeroy .-Friday, having an appointment at Chester, he found a small company, owing to the rain.

was crowded. heretolore has given 14 Liberty votes, pledges 100 for next fall.

of meetings intending to continue his labors in body but those who have settled and may set that region for a month. It may be well for the on it? our friends there to understand, in making arnot be able to speak more than three or four times a week.

We doubt not that every effort will be mad o give efficiency to his meetings, by securing large attendance.

and Marine Insurance Company. Geo. Smith, the ostensible Cashier, has left Chicago for Scotland, with a large amount of specie in his possession, and has secured all his lands in the hands of his friends.—Ill. State Gazette.

Theories -- Free Trade, Protection and Direct Taxation. In another column we give the closing por

tion of the communication of Mesers, Beeckley and Foster, on the position of the Liberty Par ty. It suggests what in their estimation ought to be incorporated as additional principles in the creed of Liberty men. Having already presented our reasons against the expediency of enlarging our basis of operation as a Party, it

And he might have added, sometimes ap. cations and munitions of war; and that no othcointments are made, at which the People do r Navy was needed than such as might be 1e- 000 for the line of mail steamers from New The following extract from a note on busi-world, where civilization had not subdued the ess, will give us an opportunity to enlighten passions of the People, and where ignorance of our country readers once more. A subscriber our power might tempt to aggressions upon our changed his place of residence, and on arriving an Army at his new home, wrote us, requesting his paper to be directed thither, without informing great Powers of Christendom, we have always

on Emancipator, induces us to extend our remarks on this point. He states, as the basis his views, the facts and arguments of Bundlecund, in the Union, understood to be Edmun Burke of New Hampshire, who wrote a series of articles in that paper on the Tariff. Bundlecund argues at great length the injustice and nequality of any Tariff that can be laid-of a Revenue Tariff, and much more, a Protective one. He attempts to prove that it is deceptive dishonest, unjust, and a tax upon consumption while direct taxation is fair, equal, open, man

ly, and is laid upon property, not persons. The great point, however, which he makes is this:-We are sorry-but we hope the Ohio State the Tariff is a burden on consumption, or the person, while a direct Tax is imposed on propthe Democrats getting the start of the Whigs erty. But, he proceeds to state, that his object is to prove, not that our mode of raising revenu ought now to be changed,-the public mind is

Mr. Leavitt adopts all these premises; deniin toto the alleged incidental advantages of Protective Tariff, and enlarges upon the sound policy of Direct Taxation, and then propos "Samuel Lewis will receive as many, if not that the Liberty party assume this ground:-

ors should hold opinions, and discuss what topics they please, but when they attempt owever modestly, to induce the Liberty Party to sanction their peculiar views, it is time for those who hold different opinions to indicate

Mr. Leavitt is a man of solid talents, but this instance, we most frankly state our opinion that he is in error.

est mode of raising revenue, or not. A Pro tective Tariff is just or unjust, the best mod of raising revenue or not. If Direct Taxation be just, and the best mode of raising revenue, ex actly the reverse is true of a Protective Tariff; and, vice versa! But the recommendation of as its motto-a Protective Tariff or Direct l'axation; and they were both right and proper easures. If Direct Taxation be just and th best mode of raising revenue, and a Protective Tariff unjust, and not the best mode of raising revenue, then the Liberty Party, if it take any ground in relation to the subject, ought to go for the former and against the latter. By Mr. Leavitt, this supposed proposition is assumed to be true-how then can he recommend that the Liberty Party should support a Protective Tar-"Although I must doubt my ability to continue my subscription to the Herald, and am not recognized as a Liberty man or an abolitionist, yet the * * * course you pursue and the course pursued towards you by your opposers, particularly some of the leading Whig editors, induce me to take the Herald as long would be this:—"No relaxation of Slavery—Imiff, until public sentiment declare against it? and inexpedient, because the majority of the would be this:-"No relaxation of Slavery-Immediate Emancipation or Increased Severity in the Slave-Code. We go either for multiplying the burthens on the slave, or knocking them all

We shall say something to-morrow of the There is a great deal of human

vernments as well as People Mr. Buchanan, by direction of the Presiden xpresses his confidence that the difficultie rning Oregon may be settled by negotia

view to direct the attention of the two Go ernments to earnest efforts for the speedy an sicable adjustment of the question. "I cannot bring myself to believe," says Lor

Aberdeen, "that any reasonable doubt remai f our being able to bring this matter to a sat

Last of all, the Washington Union, speaking we suppose, the sentiments of the Presider Now, is it not marvellous, where the Govern

not beat its folly out of it.

We suppose the great want of hums rangements for meetings, that Mr. Lewis will Governments is, the want of Common Senseand seeing our neighbor of the Chronicle will not write a book on Logic, suppose he write one

[WHOLE NO. 502.

Congress, April 26 .- The Senate did not sit.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill relative to licensing Canal Boats. The by the Washington Union on the Oregon ques-Bill is designed to exempt all canal boats with- tion. "All or none," was its cry; and it could have been made. The resolution, as passed, is out sail or steam power, transporting articles, never say enough of British pretensions, British equally conciliatory with the one formerly rethe growth or manufacture of the United aggressions, British arrogance, &c.

States, from the necessity of being licensed, and registered.

But, the wind has set from another point of the compass. We have zephyrs instead of thunder-guets. The Union seems to have come to the conclusion, that, "in peace, there's nothing boats should be required to obtain license, &c., but not pay for it.

But, the wind has set from another point of the compass. We have zephyrs instead of thunder-guets. The Union seems to have come to the conclusion, that, "in peace, there's nothing so becomes a man, as modesty, stillness and humility."

But, the wind has set from another point of the intervence of the compass. We have zephyrs instead of thunder-guets. The Union seems to have come to the conclusion, that, "in peace, there's nothing so becomes a man, as modesty, stillness and humility."

But, the wind has set from another point of the intervence of the compass. We have zephyrs instead of thunder-guets by the convention concluded the 20th day of October, 1818, between the United States of Great Britain and Ireland, for the period of ten years, and alterwards indefinitely extended and continued in force by another convention of the same parties concluded the 6th day of America and the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the period of ten years, and alterwards indefinitely extended and continued in force by another convention of the same parties of the concluded the 6th day of America and the King of the United States of America and the King of the United States of Great Britain and Ireland, for the period of ten years, and alterwards indefinitely extended and continued in force by another convention of the same parties of the convention of the day of October, 1818, between the United States of Great Britain and Ireland, for the period of ten years, and alterwards indefinitely extended and continued in force by another convention of the same parties of the United States of Great Britain and Ireland, for the period of ten years, and alterwards indefinitely extended and continued in forc

ses of the country, giving utterance to a great deal of stuff, on a subject of which he

Mr. Hamlin of Maine replied, defending the resent postage law, and asserting that the re- otism! eipts under it had fully come up to the expecations of its supporters.

After further debate of an unimportant character, the Committee rose and the House ad ourned.

April 25.—The Senate did not sit to-day.

House.—In the House 1000 copies extra of the Tariff bill reported from the committee of Ways and Means were ordered to be printed. The House then refused to suspend the rules on motion of Mr. McKay, to go into committee

of the Whole, by a vote of yeas 74, nays 76.

On motion of Mr. Daniel, the House proceeded to the consideration of the Private Cal-A bill for the relief of Wm. Estes, a payma ter in the army, was debated for some time, and the House finally refused to order it to be

A bilt to authorize the Secretary or and A bilt to authorize the right to use some sort of a vy to purchase the right to use some sort of a reason. The passed, after first amending the passed, after first amending the passed, and inserting onsideration of the Private Calender.

A bill for the relief of the owner and crev

the schr. Success was debated at considerable an equal number of foot, which increased the ength, being for the payment of fishing boun-Mexican force to about 5000 men. Gen. Am s, and finally laid aside to be reported to the oder is taken up, and was allowed to suspended in the House of the Hou

ouse, when, On motion of Mr. Hungerford, the House ad-

The Ohio Statesman and Slave-

The Ohio Statesman is "talking out in church again. Its very dear allies, the slaveholders, i thrusts at, as if they were the bitterest en mies. In reference to the vote on the Orego olutions, it says-

"Of the votes given in the affirmative, 22 were by Whigs, and 18 by Democrats; of those in the negative, 12 were by Democrats, and 2 by Whigs. Of these last, that by Mr. Evans, of Maine, was probably thus thrown, because he is adverse to all action on the subject—he basing wade one of the ablest Ratical Secretarians. he is adverse to all action on the subject—he having made one of the ablest British speeches in the Senate. Of the Democrats who voted in the affirmative, THIRTEEN ARE FROM SLAVE STATES, to which number may be added Atherton, who has the soul of an overseer of a plantation; and the remaining four represent free States. Of the Whigs on the same side, one-half are from slave States. Of the votes in the pressive applies these votes are the pressive applies. one-half are from slave States. Of the votes it the negative, only three were from Senator representing slave States. The Texan Senator contrary to what was expected, contrary of eve ry principle of justice, and contrary to the teachings of patriotism, voted 'straight out' of the English side."

Oh Democracy! We have warmed the snal n our affectionate bosom, and it has bitten u

The Statesman concludes-

"On the whole, the result may be put dow so the effect of an alliance between norther dough-faces' and southern drivers to deprive the West of her rights, and at the expense carrificing the honor of the nation." Well-what will you do about it? Expel th ough-faces and whip the drivers? Where there ould be your Party?

"We are rejoiced that the yoke of slavery, which the dough-faces of the North so com-lacently bowed their necks to receive in 1844, s beginning to gall the Polk leaders in Ohio. fuch good cannot fail to come of it." Ah-the fox that lost his tail was delighte

to see his neighbor in the same predicament.-The Whig party knows something of the voke also. As to the good that the Atlas hopes may come out of the matter, we are dubious. There is a certain species of animal, which, though must not forget that no peculiarity of aituation you bray it in a mortar seven times, you can can excuse a perpetual denial of universal prin-Jerry Phinney.

Thus this matter is managed. Ohio, declares that one of her free colored citizens has been kidnapped by citizens of Kentucky, and through her Governor makes a requisition on the Governor of Kentucky for the delivery of the authors of the outrage, whereupon the authorities of the latter State take the whole matter into of the latter State take the whole matter into their own hands, decide that the abductors are not kidnappers—that the laws of Ohio have not been violated—that no outrage has been committed—that Phinney has not been kidnapped—that he is a sidee and not a freeman, and forthwith declare that the demands of Ohio, shall not be complied with. We should like to know who made Kentucky the proper judge, whether the laws of Ohio, whether the laws of Ohio have here violated in the course of the affray one of the seduc

We have often had occasion to comment upon the blustering tone of defiance, assumed territory."

marks, however, may not be allegether unpromarks, moverer, may not be allegether unpromarks of the allegether unpromarks, moverer, may not be allegether unpromarks of the allegether unpromarks of the allegether unpromarks of the mover, may not be allegether unpromarks of the mover, may not be allegether unpromarks on the mover, may not may be allegether unpromarks on the mover, may not may be claimed by either party on
marks on the mover, may not may be alleged and
mality.

The collowing editorial, following on the recipt of the late English papers, which began
allowing the marks of the mover of the mover of the mover of the mover of the extending allowed to the
marks of the mover soldiers should be required to
the bill thus amended was passed.

The feet of the court of the cover of the mover of the court of the mover of the court of the
marks of the mover of the desired and and the manks of the mover of the desired and the marks of the mover of the desired and the marks of the mover of the desired and the marks of the mover of the desired and the marks of the mover of the desin

rangement contemplates the acquisition in this way of a steam navy, and makes provision for the expenditure in 4 years of \$2,000,000.

In reply to a question by Mr. Payne, Mr. Hopkins of Virginia announced that the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, had a steam of the Post Office and Post Roads, had the results are the post of the English prints will permit us to be. We would, in fact, almost propose an armistice to to them, if we thought they would be willing the post Roads, had the results are stored to them, if we thought they would be willing the post Roads, had the results are stored to them, if we thought they would be willing the post Roads, had the results are stored to them, if we thought they would be willing the post Roads, had the results are the post of the English prints will permit us to be. We would be willing the post Roads, had the results are the post of the English prints will permit us to be. We would be willing the post of the post Roads, and may be to them. mittee on the Post Office and Post Roads, had agreed upon a bill, which would be reported in a few days, proposing an increase of postage, though not a heavy increase!

Mr. Payne then proceeded to denounce the present postage law, as unjust to the non-composition to the whigh presses, so far as relates to the oregon question. For our own part, we would cheerfully leave the question now at this crisis of the notice in the hands of the administration—in whose judgment, integrity cousaning. tion—in whose judgment, integrity, equanimity, moderation, irmness, and anxious disposition to preserve an honorable peace, we have

And this is the winding up of 54 ° 40' patri

From the New Orleans Delta April 21. War Rumor-News from the Army Later from Mexico.

The schr. Wm. C. Preston, Capt. Taylor, left Matamoras on the 3d inst. Capt. T. reports that Gen. Ampudia arrived at Matamoras, at the head of 3000 troops, on the 28th ult., from Monterey; and that volunteers continued to be brought in daily, in small numbers.

Gen. Taylor was encamped opposite Matamoras, and it is said has full possession of the two ferries on the west bank of the river, run-

ning to the city.

The Mexican forces at Matamoras number about 4000 men. Capt. T. reports that it was generally supposed by the Mexican officers, that the difficulties between the two countries had the diffic

By the arrival last night of the U. S. Steamer "Col. Harney," Capt. Wood, from the Basoss San Jago, whence she sailed on the 16th inst., we received late and interesting verbal news from that point. We learn from a passenger that Gen. Ampudia arrived at Matamoras on the 11th inst., with 2000 troops; 1000 cavalry and an equal number of foot, which increased the pudia, immediately after his arrival, notified Gen. Taylor, that if he did not abandon the During the progress of the above bill the position that he then occupied, he should consider it as an equivalent to a declaration of var.

On the 12th, Gen. Ampudia fortified himself apposite to Gen. Taylor, that it he did not abandon the position that he then occupied, he should consider it as an equivalent to a declaration of var.

On the 12th, Gen. Ampudia fortified himself apposite to Gen. Taylor, that it he did not abandon the opposite to Gen. Taylor's position. Gen. Tay for also raised breast work on the bend of the river, so as to command the river and the works

It is reported that Gen. Taylor, hearing that cass.

The committee then rose and reported to the House, when,
On motion of Mr. Hungerford, the House ad-

revenue cutter St. Anna to cut off all commu-revenue cutter St. Anna to cut off all commu-nication with that place.

The army was in good health and in very fine spirits, ardently wishing for an opportunity to give the Mexicans a lesson. The report in circulation in the city during the afternoon of yesterday, of a declaration of war on the part of Mexico, evidently grew out of Gen. Ampudia's message to Gen. Taylor on the 12th—his decision of the 13th not having been made public. After the Mexican General's declaration, Gen. T. was certainly justified in taking the precaution to cut off his supplies.]

We notice in some of our exchanges, a Protest against American Slavery, signed by three nundred ministers of the Universalist denomination in the United States. The subscribers are scattered throughout the Free States, many of which there is now not any probability. of them being in Ohio. They protest against American Slavery, be

1. "It denies the eternal distinction between a man and property, ranking a human being with a material thing." 2. It "does not award to the laborer the fruits of his toil, in any higher sense than to the cat-

prevents their expansion." 4. It "checks the develop

ature of the slave." 5. It "involves a practical denial of the reli ious nature of the slave." 6. It "presents an insurmountable barrier t

the promulgation of the great truth of univer-7. "The essential nature of slavery cannot be

8. "The long enotinuance of a system of

ciples and obligations." For these reasons, they protest against "Am erican Slavery as utterly wrong," and confess their "obligations to use all justifiable means to promote its abolition."

who cultivates a garden and keeps a cake shop on the national road, a few rods east of Zane to ville. In the course of the affray one of the seductions of selfish interests. assailants, named Ransbottom, was stabbed; the other two effected their escape.

The Oregon Resolution Oregon Notice, as reported by the Committee of Conference, and finally adopted by both Houses of Congress. The only alterations are to be found in the second paragraph of the preamble as follows:-In the preamble, as it first passed the Senate, were these words-"May be the more earnestly and immediately directed to renewed efforts for the amicable settlement of all differences and disputes in respect to said territory." In the preamble as at last agreed upon, this passage is thus amended:-"May be the more earnestly directed to all proper measures for the speedy and amicable adjustment

We italicize the words in which alteration

of the difficulties and disputes in relation to said

jected by the House.

be too large. If correct, however, Iowa is en titled to two representatives. Queen Victoria. Mears. Langenheims, Artists of Philadel

nia, lately received the following courtly episle, acknowledging the reception of a presen nade by them to Queen Victoria. Foreign Office, London, April 3, 1846.
Gentlemen:—I have received your letter of the 28th of January, informing me that you had sent to my care a Daguerrectype view of the Falls of Niagara, with a request that I would present in your name to the Queen; and I have now the pleasure to acquaint you that although now the pleasure to acquaint you, that although it is a general rule with Her Majesty not to re-ceive presents from any quarter, her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept this View of the Falls of Niagara, and to express her ad-

niration at the great skill with which it has een taken.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Thave the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your most ob't servant, ABERDEEN.
Messrs. W. & F. Langenheim, Phila. The next important thing to be ascertained is, whether "her most gracious Majesty" is a good judge of such things. She is a capital

mother, we doubt not, but we have no vouchers en the two countries had of her taste in the fine arts. Conclusion of the Communication on the Position of the Liberty Party. 1. The Asolation of Slavery—by constitu-tional means, should continue to be the paranount object of the party.

2. Equal Political and Civil Rights should

secured to every citizen without reference to

nativity, color or descent. This principle would nativity, color or descent. In a principle would do away with all monopolies and special privileges, granted to corporations or individuals, and also with all unequal taxation.

3. A THOROUGH REFORM OF THE JUDICIARY SYSTEM—both State and National, so that the System—both State and National, so that the Laws shall be made more intelligible, decisions more conformed to justice, judgment more speedily rendered, the number of technicalities ed, and the cost of administering jus

tice greatly reduced.

4. THE ELECTION OF ALL NATIONAL AND STATE FICERS, so far as the nature of the circumstan ces will permit. Especially should this rule be unnlied Postmasters who should be elec-5. THE REDUCTION OF SALARIES—of all person

government employ to as low a rate as insistent with a command of the requisite onsistent with a callifications, ualifications, 6, Reduction of the Expenses of the Army 6, Reduction of the view to their ultimate aboli tion whenever the circumstance of the country and of other nations will allow. Every President recommends an increase of the preparations of War, and they now swallow up two-thirds of the National Revenue. Dung the fifty-six years that our Governmen

has been in operation, there has been War with civilized nations only three years. Yet according to a recent report of the Secretary of the Treasury, Congress has appropriated during that period—
For Military Service, \$286,998,357 For Naval Service.

\$465,931,481 The Pensions and Interest on the Public Debt, consequent on these preparations, amount to about one hundred millions more. A simi-lar expenditure for the next half century, proportionate with our increase as a nation, as 's-commended by Presidents Polk and Tyler, would require more than One Thousand Mil-lions to be expended in preparations for Wars, Such enormous and grievous taxation for War, in the present age of the world, after thirty years of profound peace, is neither necessary or wise, and should be opposed by the Liberty

party.
7. A Tariff for Revenue—so long as the expenses of the National Government are as great as they now are. But should they be reduced —as they might be by the measures before enumerated—to one-third or one-half the present
amount, the cumbrous machinery of the Custom House would be no longer necessary, but
the public Treasury could then be supplied better and more cheaply by a small direct tax upon
the many and increasing millions of industrithe many and increasing millions of industri-ous citizens. In this case, the Tariff should be abolished, but so gradually, as to save every interest vested under its provisions. 8. THE REDUCTION OF THE POST OFFICE TAX .-

In this Republican country, the people ought so be served as cheap as the subjects of ancient monarchies; and the Franking Privilege should sal brotherhood, and thereby most effectually be entirely abolished.

Thus, while Slavery will be abolished by the legislation of a national party having the pow-er and the will to do it, we affirm that the Lis-

aftered by any kindness, how great soever, prac-means we have stated; but, 8. "The long cnotinuance of a system of wrong cannot palliate it, but on the other and augments the demand for its abolition."

9. "Because while we would in all charity remember that peculiarities of situation may affect the judgment and moral sense, still we must not forget that no peculiarity of situation may not forget that no peculiarity of situation may have a subjects in which American citizens are interested. It will take the place of the Liberty party, do its work, and the early anti-slavery must not forget that no peculiarity of situation eers will ultimately become enlisted in its

Now, Mr. Editor, we submit these considerations to your readers, and will make no argument respecting them, further than to ask, whether it would not be better for the great cause in which we are engaged, for the Liberty party to improve the opportunity which now presents itself for obtaining the power directly to abolish Slavery, (and which opportunity is fast passing away) than to commit our made on last Wednesday morning by some vincious characters upon the person and reside need of a peaceable negro man named George Roo4s,

Ann Arbor, Mich., Feb. 24, 1846,

across his lap. It is supposed he was shot by

are sound. In another respect, he differs widely through the novels of Dumas. His heroes are

ord seem divested of human attributes. Eugene Sue is as unlike him, as if he did not as to be hated, virtue, so as to be loved. Where scene of violence is depicted, he becomes grave; in sentiment, he is chaste and refined. If he make you sympathise with a profligate, it is not by investing his profligacy with grace, but by disclosing some has been retarded or prevented by untoward circumstances. Incidentally, the noblest lessons of humanity, of charity, of toleration, of justice, of hopefulness, are at once earnestly and gracefully inculcated. He is a friend of the poor, a foe to oppression under the months of the poor, a foe to oppression under the months of the poor, a foe to oppression under the months of the poor, a foe to oppression under the months of the poor, a foe to oppression under the months of the poor, a foe to oppression under the months of the poor, a foe to oppression under the months of the poor, a foe to oppression under the months of the poor, a foe to oppression under the months of the poor, a foe to oppression under the months of the poor, a foe to oppression under the months of the poor, a foe to oppression under the months of the poor, a foe to oppression under the months of the poor, a foe to oppression under the months of the poor, a foe to oppression under the months of the m every form, an advocate of the largest liberty. That his works are sometimes marred by passages of questionable character, is true, but we

Of his genius, we have had occasion heretofore to say something.

In portraiture of character he has, we think,
no superior. His personages are not abstractions, or generalities. They are genuine individuals, each one of whom makes a distinct,
strong impression upon the imagination. A
gretain American possibit where all its and happiness. The galleys of religion frequently exchange their captives against Christians; why should not wy brother be one day,
perhaps, included in such an exchange?" strong impression upon the imagination. A certain American novelist, whose earlier productions are better than his later, has never been able to produce more than two female characters—the one, sentimental, grave, thoughtful, it may be, commanding; the other, sprightly, gay, with sunny smiles, hopeful, and, and a melancholy smile flitted over the work contracted to the contracters. DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS. it may be, witty. His women are all generaliit may be, witty. His women are all generallizations. His description of female beauty, as well as character, will apply to a class. He cannot individualize. Eugene Sue on the contrary, always uses his pencil so as to bring out trary, always uses his pencil so as to bring out must he this morning. Father Eleazer hesitated to impart to him the fatal intelligence, yet the hour was approaching—he determined to speak.

"My brother had hitherto deserved the good will of all by his gentleness and courage; why must he this morning."—Father Eleazer intervals himself.

> wishes to transmit to your conception. His delicacy of touch is inimitable. But not in outward forms alone does he excel. His conception of character, of the secret workings and forms of the spirit, is wonderful. Walter Scott never produced a character like of the "Wandering Jew." And there is no incompleteness or forgetfulness in his portraiture. Numerous as are his personages, ever-varying as the eigenventees or not obeying. At length, as the eigenventees or not obeying are not obeying a least the more, votes than any Liberty man in the State. The Whigs already begin to fear and upbraid him, although they acknowledge him, equal with Mr. Bebb." Numerous as are his personages, ever-varying taking your silence for an insult, he struel you."
>
> This must have happened as you say, father as the circumstances are in which they are as the circumstances. Rodin. placed, they are always themselves. Rodin,

hition of his characters. His dramatic power own acts and words, than his description. No work of the size admits of a greater number of At the aspect of this man, already so works.

striking pictorial illustrations than the Wan- ed, the mo dering Jew. Finally, he displays wonderful skill in weaving the web of a story. He complicates and enangles his plot, so as completely to baffle all guessing; he transfers you suddenly from one cene to another, from one set of actors to nother, so unlike and apparently dissociated, rient to the main action of the story; and yet,

n the catastrophe, you find that he has maintained throughout a wonderful unity of purby all the qualities we have specified, though in a less degree than his Mysteries of Paris, or Wandering Jew. It is on a smaller scale than either, but is a production of great power. The following description of a scene on board a gal- zer; and then said with an accent of resigna ley, in the seventeenth century, is a highly

wrought passage, although it is only an imper-fect specimen of the pathos of which Sue is ca-The "Notre Dame of the Seven Sorroug" was ne name of the Black Galley of the Commodore of Malta, the chief knight of that order. The discipline on board was as inexorable as Death. In the galley, chained to the benches, were one hundred and thirty galley slaves, Moors, Turks

FATHER ELEAZER, the brother of the Comman ler, was a pious man, devoted solely to good works. On board the Black Galley, he was an ingel of mercy, speaking words of comfort to the slaves, sympethizing in their afflictions, preaching to them the gospel which brings de iverance to the captive. His appearance or eck was hailed by a simultaneous mong the wretched beings, who, as he passed long, would reach the extent of their chains to eize his hand and carry it to their lips. He had recently noticed particularly a Moorish slave, about forty years of age, whose counted nance revealed a consuming grief. No man ulfilled his task with more courage, but when the hour of repose came, he would cross his

rms, drop his head, and sink into a state of utter despondency.
-What follows we quote from the book. The Punishment of the Galley Slave. The gunner of the galley, aware of the in-terest which this captive, whose disposition was so quiet and gentle, inspired in Father Eleazer, approached the missionary, and inform-ed him, with regret, that the Moor was about

the breach of discipline.

That morning, the Moor, who was plunged in his deep and habitual reverie, had not answered a petty officer's orders. The latter reprimanded him smartly, but the Moor remained motionless. Provoked with this indifference, which he took for an insult or a refusal to obey, the officer struck a blow with his leathern throng on the captive's shoulders. The Moor bounded up, uttered a savage yell, and rushed on the officer at the full length of his chain, with such fury that he threw him down; and had it not been for several soldiers and sailors who interfered been for several soldiers and sailors who inter-fered, he would have strangled him. Any captive who should lift his hand against one of the ship's officers was liable to an awful punishment. He was stretched, half naked, on the largest of the cannons, named "The Courser," and two men, armed with a hard thong, lashed his naked body till he fainted.—

This sent-nec had been that morning pronounce "I am a native of Scotland, and it was in the

pations.

Father Eleazer, like the greater number of

tone. His virtues are his own, and greatly over-bedance his vices which are those of his country.

Of his genius, we have had occasion hereto.

Of his genius, we have had occasion hereto.

Another characteristic of Sue is, his sain in of our balcony."

the arrangement of scenes, adapted to the exhibition of his characters. His dramatic power is of the highest order. His personages reveal despondingly; two tears trickled down his themselves. You know them more by their bronzed checks, and he exclaimed with a heart-

ished."
"Forgive me, father, that moment of fury,

tion and almost of indifference,—
"I shall, then, have to suffer much!"

At this moment the gunner and four soldiers crosses, approached the bench to which the Moor was chained. The Whizs and the Liberty Party. ommiserating the painful condition of the

The same paper says in reference to the en "It is not the fanatical 'Liberty' party that

Last Tuesday, the election for a Convention was to be held in New York.

Direct Taxation is either just or unjust, th

off, just according to public sentiment!"

says:-"We have no doubt he will, in his ow addressed the people in the Court House, which In this short tour of seven days, on an average, he traveled 25 miles and spoke two hours peace breathing and war-hating, so full of cor and a half each day. Every where he found fidence and hope that the question can be am attentive listeners, and a good prospect for the cably settled, and when the People of both Liberty cause. One township, Meigs, which countries are also full of commercial love for each other-is it not marvellous that two gentlemen, so kind, so christian, and so sagacious Mr. Lewis, we are authorized to say, will as John Bull and Brother Jonathan cannot ommence on the Reserve, at Warren, Trum-determine how to adjust their claims to a bull county, on the 1st of June next, a series few degrees of territory, which belongs to no.

Murder.-Two miners in Grant county, Wis onsin, named Brunt and De Lassault, lately Beware of the notes of the Wisconsin Fire quarreled about a mere trifle, when the forme

Theories-Revenue by Tariff or rect Taxation.

If we believed all that Mr. Burke says and Mr. Leavitt endorses, respecting a Revenue Tariff, we should openly and strenuously advocate the policy of raising revenue by Direct Taxation. Whether the public mind were pr pared to adopt it or not, would be no questi with us; it would be our duty to convince th public that it ought to adopt it.

But we differ with both these gentleme and are prepared to defend, what we are quite sure the American People will never abandon, the policy of raising revenue by a Tariff.

It is objected that this policy imposes a tax on consumption. What force is there in this? If I have to pay a tax, it is entirely immaterial whether it be laid on my consumption, produc tion or capital-it is I, the consumer, the producer, and the holder of the capital who have to pay it, and in any case, the burthen is precisely the same.

But, "it amounts virtually to a capitation tax, a tax on persons-not upon property. The man who owns a million of dollars pays no more than he who owns a thousand. It is therefore unjust." Well, which is more valuable, Life and Liberty, or Property? The poor man is equal to the rich in politica power-to the Government he looks for the protection of his life and liberty and family, three possessions of incalculably greater worth than mere property; and he ought to pay for such protection. The rich, having property in addition to be protected, ought to be taxed to a still greater extent; and such is the fact .-For, first his property is heavily taxed by the State Government; and secondly, being a larger consumer than the poor man, he pays more than the latter, even under a revenue tariff. Besides a tariff ought to be so arranged in its details as to impose greater burthens on articles of luxury, than on the necessaries which always enter into the consumption of the poor Although it would be impossible to secur conslity of burthens even under such a tariff still it would be quite as equal as any system of direct taxation that could be devised.

But, "it is a deceptive and dishonest mode taxation. The People are cheated out of their money by a system which does not profess to be a system of taxation."

And what does this cheating amount to? It is simply sugaring the pill that has to be swal medicine, obliges the Doctor to prepare so pleasant a vehicle for it, that its nauseousner ompletely concealed. Would that our own State-doctors could be so skillful! The People of Ohio would bless the man who should devis a mode of raising fifteen hundred thousand dol lars every year to support their Government without instituting an inquisitorial search into their private affairs, and compelling them to take money from their pockets. All this talk about a revenue tariff being "furtive," and "deceptive," and "unmanly," is mere de

But, "if the people had to pay directly for th support of the National Government, they ld look keenly to the "out-goes"-they would compel their public servants to be ecc omical." May be so, may be not. The good Democratic people of the States generally, have not been rendered very economical in the administration of their State Governments, by the system of direct taxation Witness Obic Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New the way of direct taxation

But, "the present policy operates with great inequality on the free States. The slave States This evil cannot be remedied by any mod

of taxation, so long as slavery shall continue First, however, we remark, that the objection exaggerates the case in regard to the South. It istrue that the sleves consume but little of dutiable articles, but the whites are extrava gant consumers. The rich white man at the South may not live so comfortably or elegantly as the Boston gentleman, but he is apt to be more extravagant, wasteful consumer. That the consumption of the slave States out runs their production, is not owing alone to the fact that their production is less, proportionately than that of the free States, but also to the fact, that their habits of living are more wasteful. Our own opinion is, therefore, that under a revenue tariff, the slave States pay more for the support of Government, than they would do under a system of direct taxation For, under the latter policy, but three-fifths o their two and a half millions of slaves would be taxed, and then it would be almost impossi ble in some sections of the South for the tax

gather to realize the amount assessed. Direct taxation in the present state of things would be a losing business for the free States.

Compliments, &c. "We object, however, to any compliments bestowed upon the Journal in reference to this matter, at the expense of other Whig papers of the State. They have, without a single excep-tion, spoken out manfully and fearlessly. Not even an attempt at apology for or extenuation of the flagrant outrage has met our attention in the columns of the Whig press. Such unanimity such appropriate the such as a such a such as ity, such promptness and decision in defence of the rights and integrity of the State and the rights of even its humblest citizens, as has been ifested on their part, deserve honor, and elevate the Whig press of Ohio in the estima-tion of the honest and free hearted through-out the country."—Ohio State Journal.

This is a deplorable misrepresentation. The Press of the State generally, noticed the transaction at first, and expressed its indignation. But that was an end of it, except with the Cleveland Herald and Ohio State Journal.

We exchange with a large number of Whig and Democratic papers in Ohio, and we have anxiously looked in their columns every week, to see some expression of opinion with regard to the progress of the transaction, and the decision of the Kentucky Court, by which Phinney was stamped as a slave, and his kidnapper were refused to be surrendered on the requisi tion of the Governor of Ohio-that decision as we have repeatedly shown, being in direc conflict with the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of Ohio, and the decisions of our own Judiciary. We have looked in vain. Not one of these papers has expressed any opinion at all, with the exception of the Cleveland Herald and Ohio State Journal .-There may be Whig and Democratic papers in the State, with which we have no exchange that have spoken out manfully. We do not be lieve it. If we are wrong, it is a question of fact, and the Journal has it in its power to show that we are wrong. We therefore call upon it, to produce a single paragraph from a single Whig or Democratic journal in the State, denouncing the course pursued by the authorities of Kentucky in relation to the demand of our Governor for Forbes and Armitage, or even dissenting from it. (We except of course the Herald of Cleveland and Journal of Columbus.) We shall await the reply of the Journal, and pledge ourselves to republish every such paragraph that it may find and insert in its columns Come, now, let us see what is the spirit e Ohio, as represented by Whig and Democrati Journals. Recollect-what we want is, the expression of opinion with regard to the decision of the Kentucky Court, and in relation to the case since it was disposed of by that Court.

We pause for a reply.

"The Conclusion of the Whole Mat-

Have our readers ever thought of the practical vorkings of the plan of direct taxation? The National Government would be brought to bear with a direct and very disagreeable pressure apon the people in the States. We should have two sets of assessors, tax-gatherers, county and State treasurers in every State. The numerou offices required for the in-gathering of the reenue would be as cumbrous and costly, to say the least, as the Custom Houses now are, besides being crowded with incumbents, more dent upon a Government that might use ther as political tools in the heart of every State .-

umerous than custom house officers, all depen-After the citizen had accounted for his stock is income. his furniture, his library, his cat le and chickens, to the State assessor, the federal inquisitor would make his appearance, and ompel him to go through with the same deightful confession. Could anything be mor easant?

So much for the operation of the system Then look at the burthen it would impose. The expenditures annually of the Nation. Government we may set down at twenty-five millions of dollars, although this sum is too low. Direct taxes, like representation, are to be apportioned among the States, according to the whole number of the free population and three fifths of all other persons. The propor tion of the population of Ohio, with its eighteen or nineteen hundred thousand people is, at the least, a tenth of the whole population of the country, taxable under a system of direct taxation. Her proportion therefore of the twenty-five millions of dollars would be, two nillion five hundred thousand! Only a million more than she has already to pay for State purposes! Now, with but fifteen hundred may be well compared. housand dollars to raise, there is a yearly deficit in her income. Suppose, as must be the case, she had to raise four millions altogether fifteen hundred thousand for State, and twentyfive hundred thousand for National purpose could she, would she do it? Never! It seem like wasting time to argue such a point.

But, "there would be great retrenchment; th expenses of the Government would be vastly reduced." There is not the slightest probabili tv that they would ever be reduced, under any system of reform, below twenty millions. The constant acquisition of territory will impos additional burdens. Take twenty million then as the lowest annual expenditure unde the best system of reform, and still the propotion of Ohio would be two millions of dollar lowed. The patient finding that he must take in addition to the million and a half she mus already raise! She could never raise it.

But why protract argument? We all prefer tax that we do not feel, to one that we do.-Enormous as are the expenditures of the General Government, there is no man in Ohio who doe not feel the burthen of the State Governmen more grievous. In fact, he experiences no presure from the General Government, and for this reason, if no other, will never yield to an abstract theory, which would create a practical

After what we have said, it is scarcely neces sary to state that we are hostile to either D rect Taxation or a Protective Tariff-so that in no contingency can we give our sanction to either branch of Mr. Leavitt's alternative.

Believing that the great object of all legiti mate government is, to protect Rights, not to control, classify or arrange Interests; to estab lish Justice between Man and Man, and tween Nation and Nation, not to interfere with the laws of trade or the industrial pursuits of individuals or States; and to attend to thos York. Public improvements in these States have been got up on an immense scale, and conducted in a most extravagant style, the ing further that the Federal Government has people all the while having to foot the bill, in no inherent, but solely a delegated Sovereignty. that it has no other powers than are conferred by the Constitution of the United States, and tha whatever powers are not delegated to it by th are very small consumers, comparatively, and Constitution, or prohibited by this Constitution of course do not pay their fair proportion to. to the States, are reserved to the States respec find any other warrant in this Constitution for raising revenue, than the following-

"Congress shall have power to levy and col lect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the defence and gene ral welfare of the United States."

The term, "general welfare," clearly embrac ing only those necessary things, to which State or individual effort is inadequate-there fore, we deem it beyond the constitutional pow er of Congress to levy and collect any tax, du ty, impost, or excise, for any other purpor than the bare revenue required to carry or the legitimate operations of the federal Gov ernment. A Tariff laid for the protection of an branch of domestic industry, is no more consti tutional, than, under a system of direct taxa tion, would be the imposition of taxes upon one branch of employment, deemed unprofitable, for the sake of encouraging another branch, be lieved to be profitable.

Without any reference then to the bearings a Protective Tariff, viewed financially, the single consideration that it is unconstitutions

is enough for us. We differ then, with all that class of Liberty men, who would have the Party to enlarge it creed, or through its authorized Convention, t give expression to opinions on the question now in controversy between the old-parties We differ also, in toto, from the recommenda tion of Mr. Leavitt, that the Party adopt as its creed in relation to Tariff-the alternative of Direct Taxation, or a Protective Tariff. We are utterly opposed to both, and in favor of a Ta riff, with the lowest possible duties consisten with securing a revenue equal to the wants o the Government, administered on the most eco nomical scale. In other words, we hold that the Tariff should be laid, simply to meet the absolute wants of the Government, and that the Principle regulating its details ought to be the Principle of Free Trade, not that of Protection

And this, we say, without asking the Liberty Party to adopt, or even to consider our opin We are by no means ambitious to give it a creed. Nor, indeed, is it the great object of our paper, to discuss any of the questions of which we have barely presented our views. But, circumstances made it proper that ou own position in relation to them should be dis tinctly stated.

Daniel Blue, Many of the citizens of Cincinnati, who com tributed recently to aid a colored man of S Louis named Daniel Blue, to purchase the free dom of the last of three children, two of who he had previously bought, will be pleased to se the following paragraph from the St. Louis Ga-

zette. "Daniel Blue has requested us to state that h has purchased his three children-Jane, John and Leander for the sum of seven hundred dol lars, and has in hand their free papers. Thor friends who have contributed to this result will be happy to know the facts."

It is nothing more than fair to say, that his success in this place, he was largely in debted to the exertions of our fellow citizen Mr. Isaac Young.

A Mistake .- The American Citizen tells pretty good story of a colored man who walked into its office the other day, and addressing the junior editor, asked-

"Are you the editor of the Citizen?" "Yes, I'm one of 'em."

"Dear me!" he exclaimed, "I should take you for a robite man." The junior was prevented from jumping out of his skin, only by the senior interposing, and nfe aming the visiter that he had mistaken the office of the American Citizen for that of the

Cr slered Citizen. It would seem that the Junior has no notion A baing taken "for a white man !"

The Army. Before proce ding to pres nt our views of the e should notice some of its views.

"Washington was a professional soldier, st as much as any man that ever lived." This is a mere play upon words. Washing n was a soldier, because he was a patriot, and soldier, when this necessity ceased, it would nave been a dark spot in his character.

"But what does the Herald think of King Da id, the very prince of soldiers None the better of him for that.

"What does it think of Gustavus Adolph n the field of Lutzen fighting the battles of t Just exactly as we think of Peter, who imag

ing that Christ had come to establish a temeral kingdom, thought it proper to use the word for defence. What said Jesus? Put up, again thy sword into its place-for all they tha take the sword, shall perish by the sword. And again-My kingdom is not of this world, else ould my servants fight for it. If the Refor mation had relied upon the sword of the spirit, instead of the weapons of Adolphus and his asociates, "it would have produced a little better fruit than it has done. In the philosophy o the Chronicle, the kingdom of Him who came to save life, is to be advanced by those who vocation is, to destroy life."

"Is the professional soldier, even if a cut broat, much worse than the professional law er, who by flaws or the letter of the drives the poor from their homes, and the substance of widows and orphans." Very little worse. The professional sold makes widows and orphans, and such a profe sional lawyer devours them. Their vocation

"Or is he worse than the profession who lives on experiments, and in default onills, announces false doctrines through the ewspapers?

Not much. One kills by pills, the other b ullets. The chief difference is, that the latter gives his prescription with the hope of killing, the former, with some idea of curing. We Chronicle not quite thrown away. It seems to have some very sensible ideas on the subject as his comparisons show.

"If there be moral distinctions in the bu ss or callings of life, we are docile enough kind instruction to become a willing pupil at the feet of Gamaliel. Our philosophy, how ver, teaches another doctrine. It is that all allings, like marriage, are honorable in all mer

The Chronicle professes a willingness to s t our feet. Very well, it might find a worse place. We will catechise it "somewhat," the Ohio Statesman would say.

What does he think of the calling of a lot ery-keeper? that of a grog-dealer? that of a be represented ambler? that of a negro-trader? that of a driver on a slave plantation? that of a keeper of are lawful in Cincinnati-not one of them all, that is not licensed somewhere by civil government. If he can see no moral distinction b tween these callings and those commonly called onest, nobody will be surprised at his defend of the calling of a professional soldier.

"The profession of an actress is among the last which we might expect to find a pious wo was deep and whose character was

Beautiful! And yet, most inc he Chronicle refuses to publish the advertise nents of the exhibitions of these holy women! "We think Slavery is a debasing influence

Well, apply your illustration. We think he Army is a debasing influence, not likely to romote true religion; but there is no doubt oldiers number among them men and officers of profound piety, of honorable lives, and of christian graces!

The illustration of th late our neighbor upon the soundness of his position in relation to the Army. Asto the num ber of holy men that might be found in it, that is a question which concerns us as little, as the umber of godly women that have preserved heir heavenly graces, as play-actresses.

"The Scriptures say it is Mammon, not Mooch, which is the great opponent of Christian Whereabouts? The Scriptures are not cate orical on this point. So far as we can learn,

eelzebub, Lucifer, Moloch and Mammon. We have glanced rapidly at what the Chron le, in an article of more than a column's ength, presented as reasons in support of the stitution of an Army. We have treated hem as seriously as their nature would allow Having thus disposed of what, without inending disrespect to our neighbor, we must regard as totally extraneous, we shall, in other paper, proceed to the main subject.

The American Citizen-Definitions

ment. The American Citizen is in error in suppo ng that we intended to misrepresent its pos on. Our brief paragraph respecting its renarks on slave-stealing was simply designed to oring about a distinct understanding of terms, n any discussion that might arise between the litizen and the Herald. It has accomplishe its object, as is proved by the following extract f an article in the former paper, in reply to ur remarks.

"The Herald's definition of the term 'm "the Herua's definition of the term 'man stealer,' suits us well enough, but the editor of that paper has too much sense to fail to understand what we meant by the phrase 'Slave Stealer,' and ought to have too much honesty to attempt to give it a construction quite for eign to our plain meaning and intention. I slave-stealers, the Herald well knows we mean those pretended philanthropists who are en-gaged in the occupation of stealing slaves from their masters and owners, and smuggling them beyond the reach of those to whom they prop-erly belong, and whose right of ownership is recognized by the fundamental law of the land." This is explicit. And here let us say, that

Ithough we dissent from many of the opinion of the Citizen, it has one quality which we respect-independence enough not to shrink from the unequivocal avowal of its views, on a ques tion where concealment is generally deemed, the better policy.

We are glad to have the admission of the itizen that our definition of "man-stealing" uits it well enough. The definition was this: "A man stealer, we suppose, is one who steals freeman and reduces him to slavery, or takes thild from its birth and makes a slave of it, purchases from another who has done on the other of these acts."

If this be a correct definition, he who inherits and very likely orders came out by the ster om a person who has done one or the other of hese acts, is no better than he who purchases Both are chargeable with man-stealing. Ou efinition then comprehends every case of ala very in the United States-for there are no per sons in bondage in this country, who have not either been stolen, while freemen, and reduced o slavery, or taken at their birth and made slaves of, or been purchased or inherited from those who had in one or the other of these ways reduced them to Slavery.

Slavery therefore, is "man-stealing." there be a defect in our definition or argum the Citizen will point it out. If the slave then be stolen, he must be stolen rom somebody. Who is that somebody? Himself, necessarily. Slavery is man-stealing, and n-stealing is the appropriation by one man

of the soul and body of another man. Now, what is "slave-stealing?" The abdu tion of a slave for the purpose of appropriating him just as he was appropriated by the former shall not try to usurper; or the abduction of a slave, for the purtue.

pose of rectoring him to himself. The Citizen by the term "slave-stealing," means the latte Army, it is but respectful to the Chronicle that act. As to the former act, there can be no difference of opinion between the Citizen and the Herald. It is wicked and contemptible.

Of the latter act, the Citizen says-

"If there be anything meaner than a ma stealer, about which the Herald has so much the Cause of his Country and Liberty demanded his services as a soldier. Had he continued law fails to punish both alike." That is to say; (and we do not intend to injustice to our neighbor, but we proceed now upon the strength of the argument we have aid down;) the law ought to punish alike, him who steals a man, and him who restores a ma to himself; him who reduces a man to slavers

> and him who raises a man to freedom! Will you maintain this, neighbor? We not wish to press a discussion upon you, but it would gratify us to hear your reasons in favor of such a position.

As to the expediency of going States, to persuade and help slaves to escape, that is entirely another question. The onl natter now before us, is, the moral nature the act, and its character, as compared with Stareholding.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

with our country correspondents now and then specially as it serves to keep up a kind of acnaintance between our county and city subcribers.

A warm-hearted friend in Carroll county. In tle chat about himself.

"I was reared in the State of Georgia. "I was reared in the State of Georgia, brought up an enemy to Slavery, and never would have been here, if Georgia had been a Free State. I have seen some of the horrors of Slavery. I from the agent \$12,000, and early in 1842, and brought my family to Ohio in 1807, and got additional sum of \$3000, making a total of \$15,-1000, and in 1800, making a total of \$15,-1000, making a total of \$15,-1 o an enemy to Slavery, and never would hav een here, if Georgia had been a Free State. ing, the former, with some idea of curing. We begin to think our labor to enlighten the begin to think our labor to enlighten the on the neck of this Government."

slave State, for piping hot abolition. James Clark of Belfast, Clermont county,

in earnest. He writes: "I think the anti-slavery principles are far ning ground in these parts. In 1844 I voted liberty ticket by myself. Now, I believe with proper exertion our cause would prosper most gloriously; there never has been any effi-cient organization in this county as yet. We night do five times as much as we do, if we

we were properly organized.

"As I am unacquainted with the leading liberty men of this county, I wish you would write to some of them, and urge them to call a county convention to see what can be done.—
Let there be a grand rally; let every township be represented if possible; let there be able be represented if possible; let there be able speakers present; let every thing be done that can be done. I will see that Goshen, Wayne, and Stone-lick townships are represented in the house of ill-fame? Some of these callings convention. Who will do as much? Come friends, come—let's be at work. Let us do friends, come—let's be at work. Let us do friends, come—let's be at work. friends, come-let's be at work. Let us do what we can and trust the consequences to the God of justice. We hope our friends in Clermont will take

the hint. If nobody else will move, let Mr. Clark go ahead himself. Perhaps Mr. Lewis may arrange some appointments with him. A friend in York Township, Athens county gives us what he calls a little chimney-corner talk, for which we are under obligations. He

"If your paper had more romance or enter taining stories in it, instead of advertisements you know it would be better supported at a dis

As a set-off to this, we quote a remark fro a business letter of another excellent friend, in Marion county, remitting the subscription of patron:-

"He says he should like the paper very well if thou wouldst not tell quite so man down-hill stories, but I think there mirth in riding down hill, than up Here's something else from a slave State

man. He writes from Gibson county, Indiana. "I know the heart of a Colonizationist, for essee, in 1835. While in that State, I thou was an all-sufficient anti-slavery man. rew up a petition to the Convention that sat n Nashville to amend the Constitution, in 1834. Nashville to amend the Constitution, and was signed by 105 citizens of Lincoln countries. This, and thirty-two other petitions from different parts of the State, but mostly from East Tennessee, were signed by twenty-one hundred names, the most of them being for gradual names, the most of them being for gradual emancipation, and the removal of the negroes from the State. The petitions were received, read and referred to a committee, the chairman of which was, the learned and celebrated lawyer, John McKinney, who in his report charged e great opponents of christian progress are, us with fanaticism, and said the slaves were better off than the free negroes. But I think he merited the wo pronounced in the 20th this day's exciting and disgraceful proceedings, verse of the 5th chapter of Isaiah. In a farewell address to my neighbors in Tennessee, I on motion of Mr. Schenck, to consist of five spoke in vindication of our patriotism in the

following words, after speaking of the evils and evil consequences of slavery, I said— It was under this consideration. That we with due deliberation Pid urgently lay in our plea, From different parts of Tennessee, That slavery should be done away. With gradual haste, but not delay.

But it was in South Carolina I imbibed my tion principles, and there is there yet friends to the cause of truth and right some frie even there where slavery dwelleth.

come an important article of food in Eurand its introduction to senare! This great staple of the West bids fair to be and its introduction to general use promises to open a profitable market for a portion at least of the surplus millions of the great valley. We have been permitted to copy an interesting paragraph in relation to Indian Corn, from a circular of Mesars. Clark & Coleman. Naw York issued after the arrival of the Caledonia, as fol

rnmental movement, brought into immediate rnmental movement, brought into immediate consumption among the classes most feeling time.

The House went into Committee of the largely into the future trade between the two countries. The failure of a great portion of the potato crop in Ireland seems now past denial, and there is every reason to believe the modes of using the Smithsonian nial, and there is every reason to believe the deficit will, to a great extent, be supplied with corn. Some of the recent purchases in this country by the English Government, have been ground and offered for sale by the "Poor Relief Committee" of Cork, at a penny a pound if for the meal, and was bought with rotous eagerness by the Irish peasantry. Though the wants of the community have doubtless been our Liverpool letters quote an advance from 32s. to 36 and 38s. sterling per 480 lbs., duty paid, though contradictory quotations have cover the money from the States in whose hands sold on 'change to day as high as it did yester-day—sales of Jersey being made at 67c to 68c per bushel, while Sonthern was offered at 66c. It seems to us, judging from our letters, that corn will soon attract the attention of shippers,

which are not yet public." "The Morning Herald

"States that it did publish the contradiction of the story about desertions from the army at Corpus Christi, on account of the Chaplain.—Very well. We did not see it, but make the Very well. We did not see it, but make the correction with pleasure. It also states that it does not think balloting' for Chaplains correct. Very well again. It further states that we misrepresented it in two particulars. We recollect but one, which shall be formally corrected. Adams, of Mass., Yell, of Ark., Davis, of Miss., and Bell, of Ky.

British Parliament, as Mr. Miller. We beg pardon and the Messrs. Miller, in England and America. for having confounded them with a man of so little sense."

That will do. except as to the last. We did

That will do. except as to the last. We did

Congress-C. J. Ingersoil-Daniel Webster,

April 27 .- Some conversation took place in the Senate in relation to the disposition of the House bill, for extending jurisdiction over the ommittee on Territories. Mr. Allen was anxious to have it reported to the Senate speedily.

The report of proceedings in the House were pecially interesting. We quote from the Balmore Clipper. House .- Mr. C. J. Ingersoll asked for a

nsion of the rules to personal explanation.

The question was put, and the Speaker being unable to determine how it was decided, the mass and mays were called for, and were ayer 102, nose 25.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll rose to his explanation. He had made three charges against Mr. Web ster, of which the following are the heads— 1st. That Mr. Webster had made an unlaw l use of the Secret Service Fund.

2d. Misapplying part of that fund to the coruption of the party press.

3d. Leaving the Department of State a de faulter to the above na With reference to these charges, he said he

(Mr. I.) had had access to the Department of State as a member, for some years, of the Com-mittee on Foreign Affairs, but probably no more n other members of the House were entitled That he had gone there, when assailed by Webster, to search for evidence to sustain his former charges in the course of which he had found evidence of the charge he had made the first item he found being one for \$1000 in the McLeod case. Up to April 1841, he said the custom had been to place the Secret Service Fund in the hands of the Disbursing Clerk of the Department of State, on whom orders A warm-hearted friend in Carroll county, in-diana, writing on business, favors us with a lit-amounts. In April, 1841, shortly after the death of Gen. Harrison, Mr Webster had pursued a different course, and had required th Disbursing Clerk to give him money—that in the course of the nine months he had drawn from the agent \$12,000, and early in 1842, an

ed for \$2,290, exclusive of an item of \$1400 made public as a charge for maps and traveling

expenses.

With reference to the second charge he had made, he referred to the contents of a letter from F. O. J. Smith, marked "private," on file n the Department, congratulating Mr. Webster on the new mode he had adopted for settling on the new mode he had adopted for secting the N. E. boundary, and making some mention of modes he had adopted to direct public opin-ion aright, and claiming compensation therefor. With reference to the third charge, he said Mr. Webster left the Department a defaulter, and that the Secret Service fund account wa 1845, when vouchers were produced from F. O. J. Smith, for \$500 additional, and from George Smith, who was since dead, for \$500, who, how nith, who was since dead, for \$500, who ever, denied previous to his death, that he had received more than \$150, but admitting thes wo vouchers as good, it still left \$1200 due to

He also stated that there were letters on file n the Department from Mr. Tyler, calling on Mr. Webster to settle this account. Mr. Ashman of Mass., rose and asked that he ight be allowed to reply to Mr. Ingersoll. There were objections and confusion.

ules, which was agreed to-ayes 135, noes 22. Ashman ro Mr. Hunter asked him to let him (Mr. H.) put a single question to Mr. C. J. Ingersoll which was, did he get any information Mr. Buchanan on this subject?

Mr. Ingersoll said, none.
Mr. Bagby (Mr. Ashman still yielding) asked did he correctly understand Mr. I. to disim attributing any fault to President Tyle

Mr. Ingersoll said he understood correctly. Mr. Ashman then proceeded to reply to Mr. Ingersoll, and told him he was the last man that ought to come here with a charge of peculation with the records of Congress staring him in the face, seeing that he had been an officer of the Government, and dismissed therefrom by Gen. Jackson for peculation and appropria

Here que Mr. Ashr nan finally went on to particularize some of Mr. I.'s iniquities-for all of which we I ler to take ground against Mr. Webster. Mr. Ingersoll here interruptedinsidious efforts by me?
Mr. Ashman—"Yes,

Mr. Ingersoll, (greatly excited)-it is a lie-the lie of a coward." The Speaker all the time rapping h mer.
Mr. Ashman—The aged gentleman-

Mr. Ingersoll—"Not so aged."
Mr. Ashman—The aged gentleman may take this course to provoke me to a personal encoun-ter, but he came from a section of country where they did not tolerate duels—(some they

motion of Mr. Petit, a committee was ordered to be raised with power to send for per-sons and papers with a view to the impeach-ment of Dan'l Webster.

April 28th .- In the Senate no business of importance was transacted. In the House, the following of the Ingersoll controversy, were announced.

On Mr. Schenck's resolution—Mr. Schenck of Ohio, Chairman, Whig; Mr. Dobbin of N. C., Dem.; Mr. McIlvaine of Penn., Whig; Mr. Thurman of Ohio, Dem.; Mr. J. A. Rockwell of

onn., Whig.

Surplus millions of the great valley. We surplus millions of the great valley. We here permitted to copy an interesting paths in relation to Indian Corn, from a circle Mesers, Clark & Coleman, New York, Whig; Mr. Wilmot of Penn., Den.; Mr. D. P. King of Mass., of Mesers, Clark & Coleman, New York, Whig; Mr. Wilmot of Penn., Den. Mr. Stanton of Tennessee, was subse

"Indian corn has been, by a judicious gov- appointed the Speaker, in the place of Mr.

Mr. Sims of South Carolina opposed all the

32s. to 36 and 38s. sterling per 480 lbs., duty paid, though contradictory quotations have been received here by the Caledonia. The duty in March was 6s. sterling per qr. (480 lbs.)—
under the proposed new law it is to be but Is sterling per qr. The latter duty is now paid, and the seller gives bonds to pay the higher duty if the new bill does not pass into law. In the should be considered as being in the Treasury if the new bill does not pass into law. In the should be considered as being in the Treasury in the city.

Sec. 5. Provides for the necessary buildings; which site may be taken out of the public grounds lying between the Patent Office and Seventh street, if the President and Heads of Executive Departments two years ago, the gentleman from Massachuster that the money is the patent of the public grounds lying between the Patent Office and Seventh street, if the President and Heads of Executive Departments the patent of the public grounds lying between the Patent Office and Seventh street, if the President and Heads of Executive Departments the patent of the public grounds lying between the Patent Office and Seventh street, if the President and Heads of Executive Departments the patent of the public grounds lying between the Patent Office and Seventh street, if the Patent Office a

himself four years ago he had experience since to convince him that the money was not there. ded to argue at length in support o with reference to the disposition o ian fund. During the remarks of Mr. A.

was received from the President of the United States, informing the House that he had yester day signed the je

act like a liberal proprieto, and part with a SEVEN DATS LATER FROM EUROPE. portion of its land, provided the value of the Great Quarrel in Parliament on the Corn Bill. feserved portion was thereby enhanced. Mr. Niles expressed his regret and automent that the Senator from S. C. had becoment Oregon territory, which had been referred to the a convert to the system of internal improve Committee on Territories. Mr. Allen was any, ments, and abandoned one of the cardinal prin

ciples of the old democratic party.

Mr. Calhoun denied that he had abandoned any principle, and asked the Senator from Ct specify what act of his was inconsistent with s present position—he paused for the Senator

Mr. Niles did not intend to misrepresent th Senator, but he believed he had voted uniform-ly against the Cumberland Road. Mr. Calhoun.—That was an act of the Gov.

ernment in its sovereign power, but this is the act of the Government as a proprietor of land.

The bill was further discussed by Messrs. Cass, Breese, Westcott, Archer, Woodbridge, Benton and others. Several amendments were adopted, and the bill was finally ordered to be entrossed by a yote of 26 to 12. ngrossed by a vote of 26 to 12.
At 10 minutes past 4 c'clock inutes past 4 o'clock the Senate ad

Whole on the "Smithsonian Institution," al debate on the same terminating in one hour which limited time was occupied by Messrs Hamlin, B. R. Wood, Sims of S. C., Giles, Wick Owen and Marsh. Important amendment were proposed, which occupied the attention of the Committee in disposing of them about two hours after debate ceased.

hours after debate ceased.

A substitute offered by Mr. Hough of New York, and materially amended on the motion of Mr. Marsh of Vt., was adopted, when the Committee rose and reported the bill as a substitute table House. to the House.
Under the operation of the previous question Under the operation of the previous question, the substitute adopted in Committee was concurred in, by a vote of 81 to 76, and the bill finally passed by yeas 85 to nays 76. A motion to reconsider the vote was then negatived.

The Bill as passed provides for the crection of the necessary buildings, precisely as contemplated by the original bill reported from the Committee, and also for the establishment of a Library, for the increase of which is to be ansaulted.

nually expended a sum not exceeding \$2 All authors of books, maps, charts and publications, in order to secure the benefit of copy right, are obligated to deposit a copy of the same with the Smithsonian Library and the Library of Congress, for the use and benefit of the said Libraries. The House adjourned, and no legislation will take place until Monday next.

Senate, April 30th .- The Clerk of the House brought in the Smithsonian bill passed by that branch yesterday. On motion, this was referred to a select committee of three, appointed by

The committee named consists of Messrs Dix, Corwin and Lewis. Mr. Sevier called up the resolution, yester-lay briefly discussed, directing the Secretary of he Treasury to transmit to the Senate the sup-dement to a synopsis of the Treasury instruc-ions on the various revenue laws from 1789 to the present time. Quite a brisk debate arose upon this resolu

tion, which was represented as designed to pro-cure, ultimately, an appropriation for a worth-less work, compiled without authority of law. Mr. Atchison, after the matter had been pretty warmly discussed for more than an hour, moved to lay it on the table, and on division, the motion prevailed by ayes 20, to nocs 15. On motion of Mr. Speight, the Senate took up the bill to aid the State of Mississippi in the onstruction of a railroad from Jackson, through

til Monday next.

The House met, formally, at 9 o'clock this morning, and immediately vacated the Hall for the purpose of giving the workmen an op-

tain. Our neighbor is hard-hearted, for as "children cry for Sherman's Lozenges," so it appears by the following paragraph, that the

"I was at the Treasury yesterday morning, when the under Secretary informed me that the demand in Ireland was greater than could be supplied of the Indian corn meal; that the govent were only distributing to those ernment were only distributing to those in ab-solute want at 1d. per pound; that all were becoming fond of it; and that he considered it the greatest revolution that had ever taken place in the habits or taste of any peo le. The progress here also is great. The premium of The House ordered a committee of inquiry on motion of Mr. Schenck, to consist of five members, "to inquire whether the seal of secrecy (which the President had refused to break) had not been violated by a member, and if such member did not deserve punishment by the House.

On motion of Mr. Petit

The Smithsonian Institution.

The following summary of the principal features of the bill to establish the Smithsonian Institution, as passed by the House of Representatives, on Wednesday last, is copied from the National Intelligencer. We have no doubt that the bill will be sanctioned by the vote of the Senate, and that thus a great and beneficial justitution will be established in compliance. institution will be established in compliance with the intentions of the testator Mr Smith. son. The appropriation of \$25,000 annually for the collection of a library, is a feature in the bill which will be particularly acceptable

to have perpetual succession, Sec. 2. The principal of the bed nest (515,169) is loaned in perpetuity to the United States, at six per cent., from 1st September, 1838; and the interest which has already accrued (242,129) is

appropriated to the crection of buildings and other expenses.

of the United States, and the United States as the creditor of the States to which it was doaned.

Mr. Adams said that if he had so expressed himself four years ago he had experience since to convince him that the measurement and necessary lecture rooms—which buildings and necessary lecture rooms—which buildings had been all strangers within the free city of Cracow, or its territory, to present themself years ago he had experience since to convince him that the measurement and necessary lecture rooms—which buildings are not all strangers within the free city of Cracow, or its territory, to present themself years ago he had experience since to convince him that the measurement and necessary lecture rooms—which buildings are not all strangers within the free city of Cracow, or its territory, to present themself years ago he had experience since to convince him that the measurement and necessary lecture rooms—which buildings are not all strangers within the free city of Cracow, or its territory, to present themself four years ago he had experience since to convince him that the measurement and the room of the buildings are not all strangers within the free city of Cracow, or its territory, to present themself four years ago he had experience since to convince him that the measurement and the room of the buildings and the room of the property of the room of the room of the buildings and the room of the property of the room of the buildings and the room of the buildings are room of the buildings and the room of the buildings and the room of the buildings are room of the buildings and the room of the buildings are room of the buildi

Arrival of the Great Western.

and the Correion Bill.-Opposition of the "Times" to Sir Robert Peel-Public demonstration against Sir J. S. Graham—The Roni-way Mania subsided—Improvement in the Mon-ey Market—Activity in the Cotton Market. The steamship Great Western, Capt. Math ws, arrived at New York on Tuesday, the 28th

ssengers, and a full freight. The news is highly interesting.

The Money Market was steadily There had been an advance in consols.

The latest dates from the United States were received by way of Havre. The English pa-pers copy the speech of John C. Calhoun, which arrived at Havre by the packet ship Oneida. There was considerable otton at fair prices. wish to connect the corn bill

and the coercion bill, and carry them thr ogether, by a sort of log-rolling movement.— The probability is, that the whole will fall hrough, and the Ministry will brobably break up. This will probably lead to difficulties with is country. Packet ship Independence arrived out on th

Victoria hence at London on the 8th. The Rheinische Beobachter of the 3d institutes that the net revenue of the Zollverien during the year 1845, amouted to 25,263,28 thalers, being 950,763 thalers more than during the year 1844. Some cargoes of Indian Corn have met read

purchasers within the last day or two, supposed to be for Ircland. Some parcels of foreign wheat, also, have been changing hands, for takng out of bond.
The stoppage or difficulties of a Liverpool The stoppage of difficulties of a Liverpoon house extensively engaged in the Russian trade, were spoken of commonly on 'Change to-day. For the present it is not necessary, to refer more specially to the parties.

It is understood that the title of Sir Henry

Hardinge will be Baron Penhurst, of Penhurst

the county of Kent.

Advices from New York to the 18th March ave reached us via Havre. The last speech delivered in the Senate before these despatches left, was that of Mr. Calhoun, on the 12th of farch, who said that no more idea of war was entertained than that the title of the United States to the whole territory of the Oregon was clear and unquestionable. He advocated a compromise rather than a resort to arms. He objected to the unequivocal notice, and was qually opposed to the equivocal resolution of he Senate. Great excitement still prevails on he subject; but, although, like the Ancient Pistol, Brother Jonathan is pretty fierce, and loud in his cravings for war, there seems little doubt that he will imitate his philoso

and finally eat his lock in silence "with what appetite he may."—London Standard.

Effects of the Tariff Abroad.—The Cologne zette states that the modifications in the English tariff which permit the free importaion of cattle and all sorts of meat into Grea britain, have so re-acted on the Hamburg markets that prices have risen immediately, such so that it is sensibly felt by the middle sses, whilst the poor are scarcely able to buy meat at all. In the course of last year Ham burgh exported to England from 6,000 to 7,000 head of horned cattle.

PARLIAMENT. April 8 .- Sir Robert Peel moved the adjour ent of the House till Friday, the 17th of April

which was agreed to.

Sir James Graham then adverted to the dis Brandon, to the Western boundary of Alabana.

Mr. Speight briefly explained the purpose of the bill, which was of a similar character with the one passed yesterday in favor of Michigan.

This gives 200,000 acres, in alternate sections, will be set of Professor) Kane, Mr. Twistleton This gives 200,000 acres, in alternate sections, along the road. The road, when finished, will make almost a continuous line of railroad from Boston to the Mississippi river.

Mr. Bagby objected to the bill, and all others like it. It was the system of internal improvements upon which, he was aware, there were convenent lights.

After some conversation; shared in by sever-convenent lights.

After a brief discussion and a few amendments, the bill was ordered to be engrossed, by After a brief discussion and a few amounts, the bill was ordered to be engrossed, by a vote of ayes 28, noes 8.

An ineffectual effort was made to get up a private bill, and then the Senate adjourned un-

would be a very great and desirable addition to of pious midwives. But we are not sur our own supply, and he had no doubt that an immediate importation would follow.

tions in the grain trade were in a state of great uncertainty. Under these circumstances, he appealed to Irish members to withdraw their opposition to the first reading of the bill for the Protection of Life and Property in Ireland, and allow it on their re-assembling, to pass that state, with a reserve as to its future progress.

A discussion arose, shared in by Mr. Hawes, Mr. Smith O'Brien, Mr. Caleb Powell, and Sir James Graham, and during which Mr. Thomas James Graham, and during which Mr. Thomas Duncombe severely censured the governmen for their pertinacity in forcing on the Coercion Bill, thus placing a stumbling block in the way of the Corn Bill. Their conduct had raised loubts in the minds of the public as to the sin cerity of ministers in their commercial mea sures. The subject ultimately dropped, and the House adjourned for the Easter recess.

POLISH INSURRECTION letter from Cracow states that on the 28th March, the director of the police issued a proclamation by order of Field Marshal Count Cas tiglione, by which all strangers living in the ci or in the territory of Cracow, whose pass orts are not in order, or who have not a special permission from the police, are ordered to qui within fifteen days, otherwise they will be com elled to do so by force.

The following is a copy of the proclama-"His Excellency Count Castiglione, Lieutenant Field Marshal, and head of the civil and military government has ordained as follows:

"1, Private individuals, merchants, apprentices, workmen and servants, if they have estab-lishments, or are in service. "2. Manufacturers. "3. Those Austrian and Russian subjects who are resident in the country since the 25th of November, 1836, and who have inserted their

main, the reasons that induce them to do so. vers, without repentance of the sin of slave-lis Excellency Count Castiglione will himself holding; and when he tries to persuade the churches that the Holy Spirit moved them to ents the test of the permission is to be accorded.

"Strangers, no matter of what rank or class, if suspected of having the least participation in the thet disturbances, and if their passports are not in order, make no exception to the general to the desirable that the theorem. We cannot but add that a church that would inflict censure on a member for advising a poor slave to run away, to be constituted.

be compelled to leave the country in such man-ner as may be deemed necessary." Accounts from Galacia state, that the peas-ants, far from obeying the order to retire to their chemical laboratory, library, gallery of arts, and necessary lecture rooms—which buildings, if on the Patent Office square, may so connect with the Patent Office square, may so connect with the Patent Office building as to form, in appearance, a wing to that building.

Sec. 6. All objects of arts, and of curious research, all objects of natural history, plants, geological and mineralogical specimens, belonging or to belong to the United States, which may be in the city of Washington, to be delivered up to the Institution; and the books, manuscripts, minerals, cabifet, &c., of Mr. Smithson to be also delivered up and deposited in the building.

manuscripts, minorals, cabifet, &c., of Mr.
Smithson to be also delivered up and deposited in the building.
Sec. 7. The Secretary to be the librarian and keeper of the museum, and to employ assistants.
Sec. 8. From the interest of the fund an definition of the fund and the fundamental of the funda he jund an average of had invited some of his friends and colleagues gradual forunan knowlhis party, not deeming it suitable to make merry at the moment when the two unfortunate

For the Cincinnati Morning Heral policy, which was to cause the Government to Arrival of the Great Western.

For the Cincinnati Morning Herald.

act like a liberal proprieto, and part with a SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. Review of Simeon on Slavery and the No. IV.

text forbidding slaves to purloin was orought forward by Simeon for the avowed pur-pose of "confounding those men who direct daves to run away," &c. Lest our good friends on the other side of the Ohio should suppose that we are beyond measure abashed by this re buke, or that we have something to conceal this subject, we shall notice briefly the prin this subject, we shall notice briefly the principles which were publicly avowed by minister in the days of the apostles.

No man who had been in the habit of cele-

ance from slavery was commemorated, had any thing to conceal about slavery and runaways. Pharaoh held the slaves that escaped from him, by the same tenure by which all our slaves are held. They were born of slave-mothers. This was one of the ways of slave making among the Romans. And it is one of the five ways which, the Princeton professors tell us, the Lord gave he Princeton processors ton any into property. It is generally justified by that profound maxim, par.u sequitur ventum. This maxim is seldom translated; for it would not be half so powerful and convincing in English, as it is in Latin. But when we hear it in an unknown ongue, we are moved as the good woman was under Whitefield's preaching, when she heard

"that powerful word Corus. NAW-UM."
Under the Jewish dispensation the chains of
the slave feel from him the moment he crossed
the line. The whole nation of Israel were bound to see to it, that he should not be given ap to his master. Hence, in the church of Corof slavery, applied for admission in church of God. Being a new case, they have church of God. Being a new case, they had to consult the apostle Paul. 1 Cor. 7: 1, 21, 22, 23. He tells them they must not exclude him because he was in chains. And he writes it out that it might be read in every slave hut, and that Cesar in his palace might read it, that f the servant (evidently a slave) might be made free he ought to use it. And he urges him to obtain his freedom if he can, by the paramount

consideration-Ye are bought with a price, be not ye the servants of men.
But the slaves are not advised to run away. Poor things! where would they run to? The whole world at that time was under the domin ion of the slave-driving rulers of the Roman empire. Their condition reminds us of som scenes, as far back as we can recollect, on the town-fork of Elkhorn, Kentucky, where slavery has always exhibited its mildest features. In the evening when the puncheon-door was bolt-ed for fear of the Indians, (we were as much afraid of Indians in those days, as colored peaple now are of kidnappers from Virginia and Kentucky, a runaway slave at the hazard of being shot through mistake for an Indian, would cautiously approach and plead for something to cat. In spite of their contentment with their lot, and their ardent attachment to their mas

ters, they would run the risk of starvation, and of being scalped by the Indians, for the sake of enjoying for a few days, the ownership of their own bodies, undisturbed by the yell of the dri-vers. There was no place to which they could The most zealous and tender hearted bolitionists would urge them to return to their abolitionists would arge them to result to such masters, and get along as well as they could, comforting them with the reflection that in a few years at farthest, death would end their troubles. We have often thought of those times when reading the charge of the apostle to Titus, to cheer up the slaves as well as he could by telling them of "that blessed hope, and the glorious appearing of the great God and our Savior Jesus Christ." Titus 2: 13.

If there was any subject on which the great postle of the Gentiles was careful to hold up is sentiments before all Israel and before the sun, it was the subject of slavery—the con-tempt and hatred which every child of God ought to cherish for slave-making law—the privilege of slaves to run away, if they have any hope of escape—and the duty of every Christian to help them on their way. Garrat Smith and Dyer Burgess ought to feel rebuked for their want of zeal in this matter, when they read the 11th chapter of the epistle to the He-

brews. There is truth in the charge that anti-slaver preachers will bring in the offensive doctrin n sermons on the most solemn subject. Pau ould not get through a chapter on the subject f saving faith without introducing pious abolitionists as examples for Christians in every age to imitate; and he places them by the aid of the most eminent worthies this globe has ever produced. He shows that the faith in the for the purpose of giving the workmen an opportunity to put it in summer dress.

Corn and the Chronicle.

We do not know what the Chronicle has to do with the following article, but we can never think of Corn without being reminded of the Chronicle, and its inexorable determination that Corn shall not be exported to Great Britain. Our neighbor is hard-hearted, for as "children cry for Sherman's Lozenges." so it and in the could get outs and head and the chronic shall not be supported to Great Britain. Our neighbor is hard-hearted, for as "children cry for Sherman's Lozenges." so it and in the could get outs and be had a religious the finding on a sort of suffrance, under the authority of a treasury order; the bill which every sinner must have if he counder, which every sinner must have if he counder the authority of a treasury order; the bill which every sinner must have if he counder, which every sinner must have if he counder the authority of a treasury order; the bill which every sinner must have if he counder the authority of a treasury order; the bill which every sinner must have if he counder, which every sinner must have if he counder the authority of a treasury order; the bill which every sinner must have if he counder the authority of a treasury order; the bill which every sinner must have if he counders, with every giver gets to heaven, was that the feath moved the mother of Moses, and those two midwives (of which the name of one was Shephrah, and the save blader of which the name of the other was Push,) to disregard the save laws and the wrath of the slave holders, ever when the was Push, and the wild have get gets to heaven, was that the feath moved the mother of Moses, and those two midwives (of which the name of one was Shephrah, and the wild have get gets to heaven, was the risk of which the name of the other was Push,) to disregard the save laws and the wrath of the slave holders, ever gets to heave gets to head on, and the wrath of the slave holders, ever gets to heave, was the risk of their in appears by the following paragraph, that the Irish are crying for Indian Corn.

At present there was no treasury order, except in the case of Indian corn, and all operations in law to which all enlightened jurists bow—
W. H. Robertson, Esq., U. S. Consul at Bremen, in a letter to the Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, dated London, March 3, says:

the law of God. If any such law should reduce the law of God. If any such law should reduce the law of God. If any such law, we are bound uncertainty. Under these circumstances, he The same Apostle records it in God's book, that if any sinner ever gets to Heaven, he must

> the slaveholders of Egypt, and preached to them that it was a damning sin to hold human beings made in the image of God, as slaves, and that if they did not repent and let them go the Almighty would rain down judgments, even hail stones and coals of fire upon the He urges Christians to try their faith by that of Moses, when he went to the slaves and told them that it was a sin against God and men to hold them in slavery, and advised them every one to run away; and to avoid the necessity of

have that faith in God the Redeemer which in-

fluenced the heart of Moses when he went to

stealing on the road persuaded them to spoi their oppressors.

He urges all who wish to know whether their faith is of the kind that will take a soul to Heaven, to try it by that which moved Moses to put himself at the head of the timid alaves and lead them off to a land of liberty. be in hot pursuit with his blood hounds. But. Sec. I. Provides that the President, the Heads of the Executive Departments, the Chief Justice, Commissioner of the Patent Office, and the Mayor of Washington, with such other persons as they may elect honorary members, shall be constituted an establishment by the name of the Smithsonian Institution, and the provided and the pr bers, shall be constituted an establishment by the name of "the Smithsonian Institution," and give them the right of remaining in the countries of the Smithsonian Institution," and

make imitation of the example sinful. Moses was moved by the Holy Ghost to record in God's book, that Heaven has wrath in store for the man who delivers unto his master the servant that is escaping from his master—that one of the most terrible judgments ever inof subjects of the State of Cracow.

"4. All those who, though in the possession of passports in order, cannot give good and available reasons for the necessity of their remaining in the land of Cracow, and on the sole condition of stating in the demand they must lay at once before the police if they request to remain, the reasons that induce them to do so. His Excellency Count Castinian and their control of the successors of Phase into the successors of Phase in the successo President and Heads of Executive Departments of an exception to the general for advising a poor slave to raw away, to be consistent, would cast out Moses and the Apostte taken from any other public grounds within the city,

Sec. 5. Provides for the erection of the build-

Still Improving. A portion of the Northern Democracy is cerainly improving under the inflictions of the Slave Power. We quote again from the Ohio Statesman:

"There is no fear that the democratic party will lose its proud position as the party which goes for 'the extension of the area of freedom.' That position was settled in the last canvass.— It was ratified by the first great act of its seesion. Our noble south-western river—the Del Norte—is its monument. It is engraved in the boundary line of our Union."- Wash

bia—is to be another 'monument,' we presume; though we may come down comfortably to the line of 42. What is the use of mincing the the Herald was the only paper that contained a certain piece of news—and two or three days afterwards, said, it was quite aware that other papers contained it. However—let it pass. We shall not try to straighten up the philosophy of the Chronicle.

The principle of Congress, immediately after which the House adjourned."

April 29.—

On motion of Mr. Speight, the Senate took up to be composed of works afterwards, said, it was quite aware that other papers contained it. However—let it pass. We shall not try to straighten up the philosophy of the Chronicle.

The principle of Congress, immediately after which the House adjourned."

See. 9. Any accruing interest, not herein appropriated, or required for the purposes specified in the act, may be disposed of as the Resents may deem best for the promotion of the papers contained it. However—let it pass. We shall not try to straighten up the philosophy of the Chronicle.

This produced a great sensation at Warsaw. We will liek Mexico handsomely, if she doesn't we will liek Mexico handsomely, if she doesn't the extator.

See. 10. Reserves to Congress the right of altering, amended, adding to, or repealing any of the provisions of the act.

Mr. Calhoun favored the bill in its general that the cx.

Hat hal ha!

April 29.—

On motion of Mr. Speight, the Senate took up the burst to his party, not deeming it suitable to make merry at the moment when the two unfortunate men were suffering death.

This produced a great sensation at Warsaw.

This produced a great sensation at the extinct the with the death of the white train.

This produced a great sensation at the swith and the cx the mine were suffered took up the white train.

This produced a great sensation at Warsaw.

See. world between territory 'lying and being' in the south-west, which must be always excellent

Sixth street, north side, 4th house west of Vine

Terms.

\$2 a year, for a single copy.

Three copies to one address for \$5, in advance.

Ten copies to one address for \$15, in advance.

Any Postmaster or other person, sending us

six new subscribers, with the cash, shall be entitled to one copy for a year.

Persons who have paid in advance on the one
dellar plan will, of course, receive the fifty. dollar plan, will, of course, receive the fifty

bers they paid for. As the paper will be continued to all whose subscriptions may expire from time to time, those who do not wish to receive it, will please return it. We shall be sorry to part with any, after having taken so much pains to give them

The editor will be absent for about two weeks. Meantime he intrusts the paper in good handa.

Never have we needed money more-sel dom have we received less from subscribers. We wish we could be ubiquitous just for a little while. What an appeal we would make!

Remember the Visiter.

The May No. of this Youth's paper is out. Contents .- The Law of Kindness, A Story for Boys, Extract from a prize tale by Mrs. H. Livermore, The Modern Jerusalem, The Pledge, Hardships of the Poor, The Disobliging Boy, The Porcelain Tower, The Old Italian Inquisi. ciety," in this country? tion, Mt. Sinai, Hindoo Fable, The Brother,

The present is one of the best Nos. Subscribers can be supplied with back Nos. Send in your names-price only 25c per vol-

LETTERS RECEIVED.

W. D. Brown 529, Geo. Junkin 529, S.M. Oldham, I. Tappan, J. A. Unthank, J. Keep 552 (3 new subscribers, all paid to 559, James Wymand 538, S. Wymand 537, W. Havard Wait (all right) J. P. Wishard 501, W. W. Beebe (January numbers were all gone, notice by the agent at Columbus too late). Allen Williams (13 new subscribers.) H. Jones (all right) S. McArthur (1 new subscribers.) A. B. Wilson (st and corrected.) David Putnom (all right.) W. S. K. (not worth the ink) J. H. Matthews (received. credited.) C. Morris Jr. (up to May 1st, 1847.) James Sfrain Jr. (\$5,) J. B. Bingham 536, S. McClure 452, (1 new subscriber.) H. P. The address of the fev. J. Keepis now Painesville, Lake co. J. Gillet \$1, J. Cody \$2. G. H. Dadvidson P. M., Jass. Galloway \$1, Guthric (all right.) Jas. Henry, P. M., Savannah \$3, P. B. Sarchet, Cambridge, T. B. Hudson (O. K.)

The meeting will be addressed by M. H. Ur-

WM. PATTERSON, JOHN PALMER, WM. CAMPBELL, HENRY ROSE, JAS. PALMER, DANIEL RUTAN.

April 15, 1846. A fine anti-slavery meeting was recently held in Wilmington, State of Delaware. There was a great deal of bold discussion, and the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That we recognize as a self-evi-dent truth the doctrine that all men are born free and equal,' with the 'inalienable right to therefore that whatever denies these rights either by practice or profession, is necessarily false, and utterly unworthy the support of countenance of any true friends human rights.

*Resolved, That although we feel a deep interest in the advance and increase of the opposition to slavery every where, yet our first obsisted to the slavery every where, yet our first obsisted to the slavery every where, yet our first obsisted to the slavery every where the slaver is the slaver in the slaver is the slaver in the slaver is the slaver in the slaver in the slaver in the slaver is the slaver in the slaver in the slaver is the slaver in the slaver in the slaver in the slaver in the slaver is the slaver in the slaver ect is to have it abolished in our own State. That we cordially invite the co- er, and came out of it, unscathed.

ing. The Doctor is earnest, indefatigable, independent, honorable and fearless. He will make a good and efficient paper. We are glad that he has at length found a position in which he can devote his talents to the anti-slavery cause.

Cause of war.

These circumstances are bulwarks more impregnable than Armies or Navies. These will be needed as the world now stands, in the contingency of actual hostilities. But such is the position of this country, such the character of cause. to us, in an enlarged form, and much improved selfish passions have been the most fruitful

late township election there, did good service. quire. In Warrensville, the two old parties, finding themselves too weak single-handed, combined out of raw militia; and we shall never be at the elder, who demanded it back. It was retheir forces against the Liberty men. The co alition prevailed by a small majority.

to several offices In Strongville, some of the Liberty candi-

dates were elected. Clear Liberty vote about correctness of our position. For eighteen years

ceeded.

An anti-slavery Convention lately met in Union county, Indiana; Wm. Beard was cho- exceed three millions of dollars, not a fifth sen President. Among other resolutions adopted were the following:-

an individual who is in favor of, or apologizes then. Nobody apprehends the slightest danger for slavery, to fill any office in our State or nary, to the same extent that the person is for fact, every man of ordinary intelligence knows

2d. That notwithstanding we are commanded to honor Kings and Governors and those in authority, and to be subject to the powers that philanthropists and christians to oppose in a pritation at the loss of her colonies. Certain peaceable and lawful manner, all laws and forms stipulations of the treaty of peace she had not be the colonies. tendency to life, liberty and the pursuit of hap-piness; and that we pledge ourselves henceforth tribes of Indians that encompassed us on every

from which none can be delivered who are not engaged in earnest and unwearied efforts for its

waging in this country between liber every, and until the last foul blot of sion is obliterated from our statute books and Constitutions, and until the public sentiment in relation to slavery is purified and redeemed, we re-pledge ourselves to use all the power for the war of 1812. that we conscientiously can, to redeem our country, politically, morally and religiously, curse of slavery.

The Army and Navy.

"The Army and Navy are among the necessities of civil society, as now constituted."— "Their existence, however, multiplies quite as fast as any of the education societies, the number of highly educated men, many of whom have proved valuable to their country, in the most difficult situations of civil life, and in our opinion they are cheaply obtained by the price of all the money the army has

This is the sum and substance of an argu. ly educated men," it deserves the least possible

thus openly avowed in a country the genius of that may be wanted. whose institutions is directly antagonistic to a We may recur to this subject hereafter. Standing Army, it is time the attention of the

People were called to the evil. Owing to the indirect mode in which the revenues of the General Government are raised, the public has lost sight entirely of the enorer the 1st July, no postage within 30 mous increase of the expenditures. The avarage annual receipts into the Treasury of the United States, were-

From 1789 to 1795 1796 to 1805 1806 to 1815 23,210,755 1816 to 1825 1826 to 1835 34,555,241

All this money has been expended, and yet

Is it not time to look this evil in the face, and inquire whether a Standing Army and a Navy mined to be ready to meet Santa Anna, should Early Habits, Filial Affection, The Nautilus, Is it not time to look this evil in the face, and The People of England for Peace, Gentle Hint, are indeed "among the necessities of civil so. the ex-President determine to return

We say they are not.

our Northern and Southern frontiers? Who It is mentioned in the papers that the Presi will harm them, if we be followers of that dont has increased very invasion? At the first blast of war, every ties in the city of Mexico. aggression, from the presence among us of a set uniformed idlers-a stagnant mass of corruption, without hope of improvement, trained to ideas and habits utterly repugnant to the them their own best defenders in time of war? years, &c."

It is further stated that the President is It is further stated that the President is not will be prompt to accept these terms,

gentleman in this city from Lord Morpeth, confirming the rumor.

Nearly the same might be said of a Navy.—

It is too small to cope with the enormous navies of the old world; larger than is required to protect our commerce against petty aggressions by channa a long visit on Tnesday, and that an unstant of the protect our commerce against petty aggressions by channa a long visit on Tnesday, and that an unstant of the protect our commerce against petty aggressions by channa a long visit on Tnesday, and that an unstant of the protect our commerce against petty aggressions by channa a long visit on Tnesday, and that an unstant of the protect our commerce against petty aggressions by channa a long visit on Tnesday, and that an unstant of the protect our commerce against petty aggressions and that an unstant of the protect our commerce against petty aggressions and that an unstant of the protect our commerce against petty aggressions and the protect our commerce against petty aggressions and

we numbered but three millions of souls, with a gree upon any conditions for the settlement of the matter which Mr. Pakenham may offer, he will leave the department forthwith, and will be succeeded by Andrew Stevenson of Virginia agree. Britain toacknowledge our independence, With ginia. life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,' and not half our present population, when the flag refore that whatever denies these rights of our commerce floated on every sea, and our

"Resolved, That we cordially invite the cooperation of all persons who believe that the unrighteous system of slavery should be destroyed from amongst us, convinced as we are that this is the only means, through Divine Providence, by which this great wrong can be undone.

"Resolved, That we deprecate all acrimonions feeling, or language that implies it, against slaveholders; that the war we wage is against the system which they uphold."

Guy Beehley has withdrawn from the editor—Guy Beehley has withdrawn from the editor—in the bill care that we now number some eighteen millions of freemen, intelligent, wealthy, united and fearless. What else? The vast interests numerous and daily multiplying between this country and the great powers of Europe, from the system which they uphold."

Guy Beehley has withdrawn from the editor—whose hostility, under other circumstances, we this offer, when he walked behind her, took a pissoffer, when he walked behind her, took a pissoffer when he walked behind her, took a pissoffer, when he walked behind her, took a pissoffer, when he walked behind her, took a pissoffer, when he walked behind her, took a pissoffer when he walked behind her, took a pissoffer when he walked behind ler, took ship of the Signal of Liberty, Michigan, which will continue under the control of the remainwill continue under the control of the remainthe growing repugnance of Christendom to war;

of this Fish are at \$8.50(69 \$\pm\$ hr\, and 5:00 \$\pm\$ conditions in the hall, came in, both were lying upon the floor, which, with the furniture in the the growing repugnance of Christendom to war;

of the Signal of Liberty, Michigan, which the growing repugnance of Christendom to war;

of the continue under the control of the remainthe growing repugnance of Christendom to war;

of the signal of Liberty, Michigan, which the furniture in the growing repugnance of Christendom to war;

of the signal of Liberty, Michigan, which the growing repugnance of Christendom to war;

of the signal of Liberty, Michigan, which the growing repugnance of Christendom to war;

of the signal of Liberty, Michigan, which the growing repugnance of Christendom to war;

of the signal of Liberty, Michigan, which the growing repugnance of Christendom to war;

of the signal of Liberty, Michigan, which the growing repugnance of Christendom to war;

of the signal of Liberty, Michigan, which the growing repugnance of Christendom to war;

of the signal of Liberty, Michigan, which the growing repugnance of Christendom to war;

of the signal of Liberty, Michigan, which the growing repugnance of Christendom to war;

of the signal of the growing repugnance of Christendom to war;

of the signal of the growing repugnance of Christendom to war;

of the signal of the growing repugnance of Christendom to war;

of the signal of the growing repugnance of Christendom to war;

of the signal of the growing repugnance of Christendom to war;

of the signal of the growing repugnance of the world of the growing repugnance of the growing repugna ing editor, Mr. Foster.

Dr. Brisbane has assumed the editorship of the American Citizen, Philadelphia. It comes downward tendencies of Aristociacy, whose the superproperty of the advance of the masses towards the government of themselves, and the consequent downward tendencies of Aristociacy, whose the property of t

fault for a Navy, so long as the enterprise of fused, and so maddened did the elder brother our merchants fills the seas with American sail- become, that he stabbed the younger to the In Independence, Liberty men were elected ors, and our forests supply the materials for heart.

A brief glance at our history, will show the after the adoption of the present Constitution In Dover, also, some of our candidates suc-eeded.

arter the adoption of the present Constitution Hartford.
Litchfield.
Middlesex. Washington, Adams and Jefferson, the annual New Haven. 4955 expenditure for all military purposes, did not part of what we now expend. Now, it is the interest of every nation to be at peace with us. "1st. That he who votes for a slave owner, or Our population has nearly quadrupled since slature, is guilty of the sin of slave. to our liberties from foreign aggression. In of sentiment in that region: that, if just and moderate in our national policy, war with us is almost impossible. How

different the state of affairs in the period be, we believe that it is our duty as patriots, referred to! Britain was still smarting with e in a irritation at the loss of her colonies. Certain government that are destructive in their supplied. Her machinations among the hostile o oppose, in the above manner, the slavery of side, were full of evil portent. France, our old this country, as a duty we owe to our country all, had grown ill-tempered, had insulted us, and at one time we were on the point of a war with her. Our commerce was subject to constant depredation. In fact, we were really in a perilous condition, Surely, if ever a Standard I. Trewitt. Secretary of the Convention. tions were passed! We quote but two:

Resolved, That the existence of Slavery in a professed Christian land, and in a government based on the self-evident truths of the Declaration of Independence, and regulated by a Constitution ordained for the purpose of "establishing justice and securing the blessings of liberty," is a deep disgrace to the professors of that and triumphed. They left as it they were anie frestable go of libbrar of that dependence they had achieved. They were anie dependence they had achieved. They were into a neighborhood, you may be sure of more into a neighborhood, you may be sure of more into a neighborhood, you may be sure of more into a neighborhood, you may be sure of more into a neighborhood, you may be sure of more into a neighborhood, you may be sure of more into a neighborhood, you may be sure of more into a neighborhood while the sales we are not more into a n

religion, and the citizens of that government, right. They husbanded their resources—dili
I think it would be a good plan for persons at gently applied themselves to the arts of peace-the North, who have relatives at the gently applied themselves to the augmented their man and the more relatives at the South, we multiplied their numbers, augmented their supply them with a paper, as a relation would multiplied their institutions, and did not related. Yours, for the freedom of ALL mannot waging in this country between liberty and not waste their income upon a Standing Army, as waging in the south of the south o to the tune of seventeen or eighteen millions of dollars every year. By this very course, they

> With such facts before us, are we to be told With such facts before us, are we to be told ago, to subscribe for "the Herald." I was not at this stage in our history, that a Standing Army is one of our "necessities"—that it is so violated the stage of your paper one year has convinced me of the tal to our safety, that we must expend every year eighteen millions of dollars on military establishments; that is, five or six times as much as Washington, and Adams, and Jefferson, in their perilous times, deemed it necessary to ex-

try, pend?

ment in the nineteenth century of the Christian | consideration. It is utterly a mistake, in the era, by a professing Christian, and an Ameri- first place, and in the second place, eighteen mil. can republican, in favor of a Standing Army. lions of dollars yearly is rather too large a sum OFFICE OF THE WEEKLY HERALD We had been brought up to believe such an in-AND PHILANTHROPIST.—Main street, 3rd stitution necessarily corrupt and corrupting, letted gentlemen. The country can supply it door above Third street-and at Residence on dangerous to the liberties of a People, and a self with learned men, in a much more economgrievous, unnecessary burden. We had sup- ical way. But, the Chronicle talks as if it were posed that it was the fixed policy of this coun- necessary to keep up an Army and a Navy to try to discourage, rather than nurture such an secure this wonderful benefit. This is marvel institution. But, a leading Whig press has lous. Cut down the military establishment to the hardihood openly to advocate it, first as a what it was in the days of the elder Adams. great necessity, secondly, as a school to edu- and you may still have your West Point, if it cate great men! When such sentiments are be deemed advisable, to educate all the officers

By an arrival at New Orleans By an arrival at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, two days later advices from Mexico have been received. The news is unimportant. The contest between the Monarchists and Republicans still continues, and it would seem from El Monitor that the Government has at been received.

archical party.

Parades has published a manifesto, intimating that he shall leave to the Mexican Congress, about assembling the responsibility of declaring war against the United States. He states, how ever, that he will repel any attack made by Gen. Taylor, or our ships of war, with all the force available. He assigns as a reason for not receiving Mr. Slidell, that it would have been An this money has been expended, and yet the Nation is in debt. What country before ever exhibited so rapid an increase of governmental expenditures—from eight to thirty-four millions in a period of fifty year!

This immense increase has arisen chiefly from the augmentation of our Military Establishment; the augmentation of our Military Establishment;

the ex-frestion determine to return, as we have no doubt he will do. It may be known that criminal proceedings were instituted against Santa Anna for his transactions just The Youthful Hero, Common Use of Metals, The Chinese, Indian Lessons of Wisdom, A House and Family Saved by a Dog, The Human Frame, Boys in Spain, Love and Money, A Mother's Influence, An Enraged Elephant, ple in order? To maintain brotherly love be. tween the States? To protect the South against its own institutions? To guard the Sca-coast, our Northern and Southern frontier? Who

will harm them, if we be followers of that which is good? Whence do we look for hostile invasion? At the first blast of war, every

citizen, if need be, would be converted into a soldier. Who has felt the safer against foreign of Mazatlan, and tell a long story to show how the rumor was started.

The Oregon Question Settled.

The Oregon Question

It is confidently stated that letters were received by the Great Western from high sources,

that the Oregon controversy is virtually spirit of Democratic institutions, producing nothing, living upon the earnings of an indus
"Let 49 to the Straits of Fuca, and thence trious community, whose energies, cultivated through said Straits to the Pacific, leaving the and exalted by the arts of peace would make whole of Vancouver's Island to Great Britain,

have to do their own nighting, and the paigns would convert them into better soldiers than the poor, machine-men who have had their manhood crushed by long years of idle-disciplant and the poor, machine-men who have had their manhood crushed by long years of idle-disciplant that a letter has been received by a gentleman in this city from Lord Morpeth, confirming the rumor.

| Mall street yester to 300 boxes, is still 61c \$\mathbf{p}\$, but we note some sales so learn that a letter has been received by a gentleman in this city from Lord Morpeth, confirming the rumor.

sions by obscure powers. Every man knows chanan a long visit on Tuesday, and that an unthat our security does not depend on the exis-tence of our Navy.

Without a Standing Army or Navy, when

made, we went into a war with the mightiest nation on earth, then at the zenith of her power, and came out of it, unscathed.

What then is our security? The recollection of the made and some some time to perform the city and vicinity, and who had become time been in the country, East or West.

SALVE is considered by all who have used it, one of any prescription whatever, until I saw in the Advocate an advertisement of Dr. Duncan's which induced man, in Newport, his home, had become enamy ord with a sister of Mrs. Weaner, and insisted when the city and vicinity, and who had used it, one of any prescription whatever, until I saw in the Advocate an advertisement of Dr. Duncan's which induced man, in Newport, his home, had become enamy ord with a sister of Mrs. Weaner, and insisted when the city and vicinity, and who have used it, one of the most valuable remedies that has everbeen brought before the public, for the cure of Corns, Boils, Tumors and sores. For Burns or Scalds, this celebrated Salve better the public of the most valuable remedies that has everbeen brought before the public, for the cure of Corns, Boils, Tumors and sores. For Burns or Scalds, this celebrated Salve better the public of the most valuable remedies that has everbeen brought before the public, for the cure of Corns, Boils, Tumors and sores. For Burns or Scalds, this celebrated Salve better the public of the most valuable remedies that has everbeen brought before the public, for the cure of Corns, Boils, Tumors and sores. For Burns or Scalds, this celebrated Salve before the public of the most valuable remedies that has everbeen before the public, for the cure of Corns, Boils, Tumors and sores.

The Kingston Journal gives the details of a The Liberty men in Cuyahoga county, in the can be created when the emergency may re- horrible case of murder, committed on the 22d ult. at Kingston, Jamaica. Two brothers were One adverse campaign will make soldiers gambling. The younger won-all the money of

Connecticut Election-Official.

Total....27,899 27,903 2248 29,508 26,258 2149 Bissell over Toucey..619 Baldwin over Toucey.3250 Extract of a Letter .- Mr. Strain of New Pe tersburg, Highland co., thus writes of the state

"One word with regard to the prospects of the cause in this county. There is very little doing or saying about it here, and the main reason is that the pro-slavery influence of the churches has kept down the rising spirit of lib-erty. And we have right here a striking ex-ample of the truth, that it is as dangerous to the integrity of anti-slavery men to continue in connexion with pro-slavery churches, as pro

For the Cincinnati Herald. OAKLAND, O., April, 1846.

fair, at 71c: 50 bags good at 81c.

SARAHVILLE, Morgan Co., O., April 1, 1846.

Dr. Bailey—Dear Sir:—By the solicitation of my friend, S. Wood, I was induced, one year

Convinced as I am that no institution for ferior at 13:50. Linseed Oil at 70 to 72c. Among the

much in the New York journals for a few | ... days past, and in which so many persons were wounded and missing, are at an end. wo Germans" who were "killed" underthe operation after the Hibernian method, he operation after the Hibernian method, The "two Germans" who were "killed" underwent the operation after the Hibernian method, any lives" that were "lost"

Weekly Statement of the Cincinnati Market. MAY 6, 1846.

EXCHANGE AND MONEY MARKET -- Eastern Exchange has become more scarce since our last, and he demand does not meet with an adequate supply at 24 p cent prem.

The rate has advanced in New Orleans to 1 prem. and in Louisville to 11. Specie remains quiet at 1601 prem., with few or no arge transactions. We notice some shipments from St Louis to the Eastern cities.

Nothing new to note in uncurrent Bank Notes or Scripts. were somewhat brighter in New York, but no materi ast fairly embraced the principles of the Monimprovement in the price of money was looked for, un

il after 1st May. Stocks were tending upward. FREIGHTS .- We quote as follows on To New Orleans-Whisky, do To St. Louis-Whisky, per brl..... Pound Freight 20 @ 25 To Pittsburgh-Pound Freight...... 20 @ 25

rom Cincinnati to New Orleans 101 p ce New Orleans to Cincinnati.....1 on Missouri river, between the Upper & Lower Rapids. 11 @11 do; Galena and Dubuque......12@2 do; Ports on the Missouri river. 11(@21 do;

By flat-hoats from Cincinnati to N. Or-

leans on property in tight casks 1 @11 do; On other property......11@21 do; excepting Hay and Grain, these are 4 @6 do. ASHES--Sales of Pots at 31c: Pearls are in demand ne sale from store of 12 casks good Pots at 34c. BAKKS.-Last sales of Chestnut Oak at \$5:50@5:7

nain about the same without any sale of importance t

BEESWAX-In good demand with light receipt Sales from store of small parcels at 26c.

BROOMS—Are in better demand. Sales at \$1:10 for common, to 2:25 for Shakers. BUTTER.—The receipts continue heavy by wago and the price is still depressed. Packers are paying @8c \$ b, the higher figure for only a good fresh art cle. From store we note one sale of 3,000 lbs, inferio roll and keg, at 51c.

CANDLES AND SOAP.—Current rates this wee Movements.

Liberty in Carroll county i—A grand rally of the Liberty men of Carroll county will be held at the Court House in Carrollton on Wednesday, the 20th day of May next, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The meeting will be addressed by M. H. Urmanhood converted the mentions of money expended in the support of these men, the citizens, in the support of accept these terms, and will be prompt to accept these terms, and will be prompt to accept these terms, and will be prompt to accept these terms, and the Senate not less prompt in confirming what he does.

The late accounts from England certainly favor such a rumor, and in Wall street yester than the poor, machine men who have had their what he does.

The late accounts from England certainly favor such a rumor, and in Wall street yester than the poor, machine men who have had their who have had their what he does.

The late accounts from England certainly favor such a rumor, and in Wall street yester.

CANDLES AND SOAP.—Current rates this week ready, and will be prompt to accept these terms, and the Senate not less prompt in confirming what he does.

The late accounts from England certainly favor such a rumor, and in Wall street yester.

CHEESE,—This article remains stationary. Demand in the support of these men, the citizens, in the support of these men, the citizens, in the support of these men, the citizens, in the support of these men, the support of these men the sup

lows: Pork and Whisky Barrels 56@75c; Molasses Barrels, 75@80c; Indian Barrels, \$1:25; Tight Hogsheads, 2:00@2:25; Slack do, 87@\$1.00; Lard Kegs, 20@286

CORDAGE,—Manilla, P B, 10@12c; Bale Rope 34@ 5c; Hemp, white, 7@8c; Tarred 8c; Bagging, P yard, 9@11c. COTTON, COTTON YARNS, &C .- We quote as sorted Yarns at 15, 151 and 16c p t, for large an mall quantities-about 151c being the common rate to the city trade; Cotton Batting 8@9c; Candle Wick and Carpet Warp 16@18c; Cotton 6@7c, for ordinary to

ness this week, but operations continue to a fair extent The stocks are well kept up by almost daily receipts, and the market presents inducements to merchants in

are busy putting up their usual spring quantities. They more. In March '46, I commenced using it, and in four

FLOUR.-The last foreign news, and its effect on the Eastern markets, have had a somewhat depressing in We quote the range of the week, down to Saturday ev ning, at \$3:68@3:73, and since then at 3:65@3:70 Sales Tuesday of 20 brls at 3:60; 80 at 3:63; 80 at 3:65 and 200 in two lots at 3:70. To-day, sales of 60 bris a

\$3:60, and 150 bris at 3:59. Sales from store on Monday 1f 100 brls at \$3:55; 70 do at 3:56, and 100 at 3:65 116 from canal at 3:55, and 150 at 3:60, delivered. The New Orleans Times of the 21st instant says:
"The transactions in Flour were to a moderate exten nbracing about 3,500 brls. amongst which 3,000 Illi nois at \$4.25; 167 Ohio at 4:30, and 100 do at 4:37

The Boston Atlas of Friday last says:-"The market s duil, but with the small stock on hand prices remain bout the same: sales of Genesee at 5:561 @5:621; How ard st at 5:064 @5:124; Fredericksburg \$5; Ohio 5:124@

The New York Journal of Commerce of Saturday says:—"Flour has been moving at lower prices. Shippers ofiered \$5:121 for Genesee; 500 brls sold at 5:19; one sale was made at 5:15; Oswego can be had at nearly, if not quite, \$5; Georgetown is dull at 5@5:12. FRUITS, (dried)-Apples,-Sales from store in a re tail way at \$1:40 to 60. Peaches from 2:75 to 3.25.

—— (green.)—Sales of 75 boxes fresh Lemons, and 125 boxes fresh Oranges, in lots to retailers, at \$4.50 and GINSENG .-- In good demand at 28c. But little-is arriving, and some parcels have been sold as high as

-Sales of 40 boxes 10X12, and 40 do 10X15, at \$3:40. We quote 8X10 on last sales at \$1:874@1:95 Sales to day of 70 boxes 8X10 Window Glass at \$1:85 GRAIN.-We quote current rates as follows: When

64@65c p bushel; Corn 30@35; Oats 26@30; Rye 50@ 55c; Barley 65@75c. A sale from store to-day of 60 The New Orleans Times of 21st inst. says: 20,000 husbels Corn were disposed of to-day, including 4,500 sacks mixed at 46c; 1,200 at 42; 700 do at 45; 950 do at 43, and 1,100 do white, in cotton bags, at 48c bushel. We noticed a sale of 244 sacks Oats at 341c p

GROCERIES.-There has been a little more an tion this week than last. Prices are firm, and a shad of advance may be quoted in Coffee, which is to lo higher in New Orleans. N. O. Sugar-Sales of 10 hhds fair at 6c; 7 hhds prim at 61c; 5 hhds fair at 6c; 10 brls No 7 Loaf at 101c; 5 bxs

common White Havana at 9c.

N. O. Molasses—A sale on landing of 149 brls at 32c. gallon. From store, a sale of 20 brls superior at 34 Rio Coffee-Sales of 500 bags prime at 81c P 1; 150 sacks do on private terms; 30 sacks good at 81;25 sacks do at 81; 20 bags prime at 81; 10 bags St. Domingo, low

Rice—A sale of 6 tres at 5c P h.

The New Orleans Times of 21st inst. says: notice sales of 400 brls at 241@25c p gallon. HAY .- The range of prices is \$12@\$15 \$ ton 70@75c per 100 lbs, according to quality. Sale from river of baled at \$12:50, 13:90, and 13:50.

Salted 7 @ 8c, Wet salted 41@51c, Spanish 10 @ 111c by the single bale. \$26; 10 tons do at \$27, 4 mos. LEAD .- Sales of Pig at 41c p 16. and Bar at 41a41c. A sale yesterday of 220 pigs at \$3:75 \$\phi\$ 100 lbs, 60 days.

MALT.—The sales are at 75c \$\phi\$ bushel for Rye, and

\$1 for Barley.

NAILS.—The following are the regular rates of ap proved quality, vis: 29d and 10d 464tc \$ 1, 8d 416 41, 6d 41651, 5d 51, 4d 51652, 3d 6167.
OILS.—Sales of Tanners Oil at \$16, and a lot of inpend?

As to the other position of the Chronicle,

As to the other

The Brooklyn Riots, which have figured so | CCANS .- A sale from store to-day of 20 bris at 610 | THEAT ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS! | TARINESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE .- Lost

do at same; 500 pcs Sugar Hams, unserving at 5:00; 1816 pieces com Hams, country, at 5:51; 12,700 lbs Sides, country, at 4:75; 3,000 lbs do at 4:80; 3,800 pounds Shoulders, lately handled, at 3:62; 60,000 lbs Sides, city on the wholesale and retail departments, being now full and complete.

Country Merchants, Steam and Canal Boat Owners, located and sides at 3:20 for Shoulders at 4:00, and 3:50 for the hinds; 15 hinds at \$3:30 for Shoulders at 4:00, and 3:50 for the hinds; 15 hinds at \$3:20 for Shoulders and 4:90, hinds extra.

Country Merchants, Steam and Canal Boat Owners, located and flower keepers and all others withing to purchase, are invited to call and examine goods and prices.

HUNTINGTON & BROOKS, may 2 daw

1 JAS. HOWARTH, Nurseryman and Flowing the steam of the s

Lard—The only sales heard of are 200 brls No 1 city at 6c; 20 kegs country do, and 74 do city at same: 21 brls and 18 kegs good No 2 at 51c; 18 kegs poor No 2 at 5c; 300 kegs city No 1 at 6c; 100 kegs good No 2 at 51c.

The New Orleans Times of 21st inst. says;—"A very limited business was done in Provisions to-day. The sales of Pork comprise 600 brls, as follows: 250 Mess at \$10:75, 150 at 10:95; 75 at 10:87½; 20 at 11:00, and 100 Prime at 9.00 \$\phi\$ brl. A sale of 90,000 lbs bulk Ports was made at 3c for Shoulders, and 25c \$\phi\$ b for Sides.

All orders left at the Post Office, his Sale House, at All orders left at the Post Office, his Sale House, at Coal' Watch Store, on Third street, in Foote's Row. Nothing of consequence was done either in Beef or Lard. In Bacon we noticed sales of 70 casks, including 30 asks Sides at 54c; 20 at 54, and 15 at 54c . h. brls Prime Pork at \$10; 50 do No I Beef 7:25, 4 mos;

100 brls No 1 Beef 7:50; 50 do Prime Pork 10:25; 50 do Mess do \$12,6 mos; Hams 74c; Lard 74@74c, 4 mos. The New York Journal of Commerce of Saturday ys:-"Beef is cheaper, especially Mess of the lower nalities; some of which is offered at \$7:50; 500 packas of grease Butter sold for exportation at 61@7c p , a loss of one half from the cost last fall. Pork is fered at \$9:371 and 10:75. SALT .- Sales from landing of about 2,000 brls No

Kanawha at 18c p bushel. SALERATUS.-This article is now scarce and in de and-sales of small lots at 4 to 41c. SEEDS .- Prices nominal. A sale from store to-day 33 bushels Hemp Seed at 35c. SHOT.-Sales of 5 kegs at \$14, and 20 kegs at \$13.

STARCH.-Sales from store at 51c P h, which is gular rate. TALLOW .-- We quote prime at 61c & 16, but hear of no sales this week.
TOBACCO.—A sale of 20 kegs Six twist, No 2, a : P B. VEGETABLES.--Good Potatoes continue in act

mand. Sales from wagon at 35, 371 40 and 43c Died,
On Monday evening, the 20th inst., after a painful and distressing illness, Mrs. KLEABETH P. GARDNER, wife of Darwin E. Gardner, and only daughter of David Putanan, Esq., in the 27th year of her age.

On Monday evening, the 20th inst., after a painful and distressing illness, with a fair prosper.

The prime of the years, with a fair prosper.

The prime of the years, with a fair prosper.

nam, Rsq., in the 27th year of her age.
Cut off in the prime of her years, with a fair in the late and happiness before her, we recognize went the fraitty of all human promise and hope "How vain is all beneath the skies!
How transient every earthly bitss!
How stender all the fondest ties.
That bind us to a world like this."

TrSpring Fashion of Hats .-- We have ust received the New Fushion from the houses of Leary & Co. and Beebe & Costar, New York, and are shing an elegant assortment of them to-day. ALSO, on hand, a very extensive assortment of a ds of Hats, Caps, Furs and Trin mar 11 d&w3m Main st, opp. the Court House,

More Proofs in Newark, Ohio,-WON DERFUL EFFICACY OF DR. DUNCAN'S EXPEC-TORANT REMEDY!-Beware of that fell desease which imperceptibly fastens upon your system the reads of destruction, and hastens you to the grave .-Read the following certificate from one of the most re spectable farmers of Licking county: In the fall of '41 I was attacked with a severe cough. nd more or less pain and soreness through the chest,

which continued unabated through the winter. As warm weather approached I become somewhat relieved, but still the sorieness and cough did not entirely leave me. At the commencement of the winter or '44- '45 I began to get much worse; great soreness through my whole chest, difficulty of breathing, severe and constant cough, followed in a short time by a copious expectoration of matter, rapid emaciation, &c. These symptoms continued to grow worse and worse, until I was so much prostrated as to be mostly confined to my room, and scarcely able to help myself. Having little confidence in the ability of Physicians to relieve or cure warm weather approached I become somewhat re so much prostrated as to be mostly confined to my room, and scarcely able to help myself. Having little confidence in the ability of Physicians to relieve or cure a consumption which I supposed to have become already seated upon me, I had entirely neglected the use of any prescription whatever, until I saw in the Adve.

noved, my cough was much relieved, expectorated reely, and began to mend in every respect. In short. ound myself entirely cured and have remained so unti the present. I need not say that I consider the expecrant a most valuable medicine for lung affections, and as such have, and do still most cheerfully recommend

ur township, and who is personally known to many DR. DUNCAN'S Office is at 150 Sycamore street, a few doors below Fifth st., Cincinnati, where his valu able medicine can always be obtained. Price \$1 per N. B .- Consumptive Patients and those afflicted with

diseases of long standing, should call at his office and have their cases examined, and if within the power of nedicine and skill to perform a cure it will soon be r ap 10 Swan's Soda Fountain or Mineral

Water Apparatus, Patented Nov. 3d, 1838.—The advantages of this Fountain over the old the old Fountain: its simplicity of construction being such that any one of ordinary capacity can readily understand its operation and management: the triffing expensed of materials for supplying it, together with the small amount of labor required, and its compact form. The following letter from Mr. Rillis is, selected from many others, to show the estimation in which the apparatus, beld by persons capable of judging.

To the following letter from Mr. Rillis is, selected from many others, to show the estimation in which the apparatus, beld by persons capable of judging.

The following letter from Mr. Rillis is, selected from any others, to show the estimation in which the apparatus, admirably calculated for function of the purpose for which it was designed.

I have submitted the whole to several members of our College, as well as to the Editor of the Journal of Pharmaty, and we are all of the opinion that it is a neat, ingenious, and useful apparatus, particularly adapted for towns and cities, to supply a wholesome Carbonated is Sola Water, at a much less expense than by means of the complicated forcing pump generally in use.

The neatness of the drawing, and the completeness of description which you have done us the favor to draw whole some carbonated of the complicated forcing pump generally in use.

The neatness of the drawing, and the completeness of description which you have done us the favor to draw whole some carbonated of the complicated forcing pump generally in use.

The neatness of the drawing, and the completeness of description which you have done us the favor to draw whole was meant for insertion in the Journal of Pharmacy, or at least that you had no motive for secrecy, at any would the impression and description of the apparatus in the next number of the Journal.

Very respectfully yours, Carakes Ellis, Secretary of Philadelphia College of Parmacy.

tus in the next number of the Journal.
Very respectfully yours, Charles Ellis, Secretary of Philadelphia College of Parmacy. The Fountains are manufactured in the most per and durable manner, and put up for transportation refor use, with all the necessary directions for their m agement and the preparation of the Syrups. Price of the Fountains complete \$60.
Orders should be addressed to

J. D. DOUGHTY, Agent,
No. 7 East 3d st, oppo. the Henrie House, Cin. O.

MITTH & NIXON, Corner of Eighth and Walton with the cases of Treth on it streets—will publish once a week a retail price current of the leading articles of Groceries, in the following papers—Cincinnati Daily Enquirer, Cincinnati Daily Chromicle, Daily Times and People's Paper, Daily Commercial and Morning and Weekly Herald, and will sell good articles and deliver them in any part of the city at those prices.

Good New Orleans Sugar 16 lbs for a dollar; Good Loaf 9 and 40 cts per b; Crushed 12½ cts; Choice Rio Coffee 11 pounds for a dollar; Good Rio 12 lbs for a dollar; Good Vi. 1. Tea 45 cts; Fine do 60 cts; Choice 80 cts; Extra Fine Imperial and Gunpowder 20 cts to

doilar; Superior Val. Tea 45 cts; Fine do 60 cts; Choice a dollar; Good Y. H. Tea 45 cts; Fine do 60 cts; Est to one dollar; Superior Black Tea 60 cts; Best New Mice 54 cts; Best New Malaga and Smyrna Cask Raisins 64 cts; Hard Summer Candles (warranted) 8 cts; No 1 Soap 4 and 8 cts per bar (usual size;) Star Candles 20 cts; Superior Hams 8 cts; Good Chocolate 15 cts; Bakers Gocoa and No 1 Chocolate 25 cents per lb; other goods low in proportion.

N. B. We sell only for Cash at these prices.

May 5 daw

SMITH & NIXON.

A BROTHER OF EX-GOVERNOR CORWIN, Jesse Corwin, Esq. of Hamilton, O., informs us that a few weeks since his little boy fell against a red hot stove and burned his face and both nds terribly. Mr. Corwin states: "When I came he was screaming with agony. A physician was called and poultices were applied without producing relief. I had heard of Dailey's Magical Pain Extractor, and having procured a box from Mr. Howells, the agent, I obtained the consent of the physicism to apply it to one band. Its effect was so scathing that the poultice was immediately removed and the Pain Ex though every one supposed he would be disfigured for

Such authority as the above cannot be doubted. The facts are well known in Hamilton.

This Salve has a truly magical power in conquering all wounds, sores, inflammations, &c., from scald he and sore eyes to sprains in the ankles and corns on the

feet.
Sold wholesale and retail at Dalley's Magical Pain Rxtractor Depot, No. 3 West Fourth street, near Main. JAS. GALE HUBBELL,

All orders left at the Post Office, his Sale House, at W. Coat' Watch Store, on Third street, in Food's Row, next to the Old Post Office, between Walnut and Vine, or at Mr. Huxley's Seed Store, on Fifth street, next door to the Dennison House, where he will also sell, will be punctually attended to.

X. B.—At the Markets regularly, from 9 o'clock, A.

may 1 d&wly



Commercial Institute.

North-east corner of Fifth and Vine streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. men in a thorough practical manner, for the Coung Houses. The Course will embrace Book-keeping y Double Entry, Commercial Calculations, Commer-ial Letter Writing and Practical Penmanship. BOOK-REEPING BY DOUBLE ENTRY.—A com-BOOK-KEEPING BY DOUBLE ENTRY.—A complete course of practical Instruction will be given in this Science, embracing every department of Trade and Mercantile Accounts, viz: Wholesale, Retail, Commission, Exchange, Shipping, Banking, Individual, Partnership and Compound Company Business.

The subject of Closing and Re-opening Books; Balancing and Adjusting Individual and Partnership concerns, will be explained and illustrated.

In place of the common method of copying after any particular printed work, the pupil is exercised in opening, making the Original Entries, Journalizing, Posting, Balancing, Closing and making out the Balanc Sheets of over twenty different setts of Books, containing Entries in every variety of Mercantile Transactious—thus

of the them of the control of the control of the control of the Science than could be acquired for years in a Counting House. COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS—Which will be rments, dec.

COMMERCIAL LETTER WRITING—Embracing
the general particulars of Letter Writing as connected
with the different branches of Trade, including the general forms of Invoices, Accounts, Sales, Bills of Exchange, &c.

PRACTICAL PENMANSHIP—Taught in all its vaintinus. In convoleting the above curse the writchnale, riations. In completing the above course the pr will obligate themselves to make every pupil

ractical penman.

A good hand writing is not only one of the greatest complishments, but it is also indispensably necessary accomplishments, but it is also indispensably necessar to the business man as well as the accountant. An dividual however good in accounts, if deficient in writing cannot be considered properly qualified to tak charge of a set of books.

It should, then, be an important consideration with

bottle of his medicine; hoping it might afford me some relief from my sufferings, although 1 expected nothing trial is sufficient to convince the most sceptical of its nation McKenzie's Salve cannot be excelled. as been toded in thousands of cases, and in every inhas been t

> CERTIFICATER from those who have been signally bene "Two applications of Dr. McKenzie's Corn Salve have entirely cured my corn."-Capt. John Blake, New "I have used Dr. McKenzie's Corn Salve with perfect

some, and the worst I ever saw; so bad, in fact, that I onsidered them incurable. But three applications of pain."-Rev. E. W. McVay, N. York. Dr. McKenzie-Dear Sir-We have made trial of your invaluable Corn Salve, and it has produced the most eneficial results. From our own experience we would mmend it to all who are afflicted with Corns, feel

ing perfectly satisfied its application will invariably e t the desired cure. Wymond Bradbury, 142 Nassau st., N. York. H. M. Demaray, 312 Franklin st.,

J. Nelson, 14 Greenwich st., Joseph Courts, 62 North Moore st., Mrs. A. Brinckle, 62 Division st., Dr. McKenzie could refer to many more of our me espectable citizens who have been entirely cured of the nost troublesome Corns by the use of his Corn Salve, ut he feels convinced that further reference is altogether necessary. Those who have used the Salve propont

a great blessing to the afflicted. I Price 25 cents per box. Directions .- After bathing the foot in warm water. are the Corn as close as possible, and apply the Salve

Cincinnati, Ohio. ap 29 d& w CHOLERA INFANTUM.—Dr. B. F. Green's Anodyne Cordial—A safe and sure remedy for Diarrhea, Dysentary, Cholera Morbus, Cholic, both flatulent and spasmodic, and other Intesinal diseases-particularly for the Teething in Children. In 1832 and 34, when the Asiastic Cholera made such avoc in America, the Proprietor then a practicing Phycian, had much to do with the dreadful scourge, and in common with others who pretended to stay the rava-ger had to deplore the inefficiency of his art, and join in the general moaning throughout the land. It was ere long discovered, if cured at all, the Diarrhea or in-

cipient stage was the point of attack. Then he com-pounded his Anodyne Cordial, and hundreds can attest its efficiency. With some improvements, especially to hit the cases of Teething Children, its reputation has been gaining from that time to this, as many a Mother can attest. It will relieve that peculiar irritability which is sur to afflict them and effectually removes and prevents that sour, curdled and undigested state of the evacuations at Nothing has proved a surer preventive and remedy for

that derangement of the bowels so common in the sea son of green corn, beans, cucumbers, &c. TO MOTHERS. If your children are afflicted with Diarrhea or loose ness of the Bowels, so common and troublesome duris the summer months, by all means purchase a 25 cent bottle of Poctor Green's Anodyne Cordial, it can be depended upon in every case as in no instance when t ken according to directions, has it been known to fail. GENERAL CERTIFICATE.—The undersigned citizens fects of Doctor Green's Cordial, and recommend it fo Looseness of the Bowels, particularly for children Test

rhole system. It is a pleasant and safe stomachic. Ebenezer Rice, Rhesa Griffin, J. J. Briggs John Squire, Jr., E. L. Hills J. H. Sweney, J. M. Ball, John Squire, Burr Burton, Fanny Brown, M. Wood. Laura Burton, Thomas Miller, A. D. Kingsley, Margaret Danforth, (21 additional names.)

tween 3rd and 4th, opposite Gazette office.

Price 25 cents per bottle. MACKEREL.— 70 brls No. 2 Mackerel; ACK ERELL70 bris No. 2 Mackerel;
50 do No. 3 do;
50 hfbris No. 2;
40 do No. 3, for sale by
JOHN F. DAIR & CO.,
JOHN F. DAIR & CO.,

33 and 35 Lower Market, 1st door

eived by G. P. THOMAS & Co., 147 Main street.

PROVISIONS.—The inquiry has been considerable, and we have noted regular sales throughout the week pork—The transactions known amount to 500 brist heavy the sales of 50 brist do do at same; 100 brisks beavy do, country, at 925, and 600 and 300 brist do on private terms. Also, 300 pcc country bulk Should.

In making our selections and of the most approved patterns. Also, 300 pcc country bulk Should do at same; 200 brisks beavy do, country cured Sides and Shoulders at \$9.20.

Bacon—Sales of 60 blads Sides, city smoked, at \$5.00 brisks do at same; 200 brisks beavy do, country cured Sides and Shoulders at \$9.00 pcc Sugar Hams, uncanvassed, at \$500; 180 brisks, and \$60 brisks, brisks, country, at 4.75; 3,000 bs do at 4.80; 3,000 pounds Shoulders, lately handled, at 3.60; 40,000 bs Sides, city sugar do and sugar Barban shoulders, lately handled, at 3.62; 40,000 bs Sides, city sugar Barban shoulders, lately handled, at 3.62; 40,000 bs Sides, city sugar Barban shoulders and some shoulders shoulders and some shoulders and some shoulders and some shoulders and some shoulders shoulders shoulders shoulders and some shoulders shoulders and some shoulders shoulders and some shoulders shoulders shoulders, lately handled, at 3.62; 40,000 bb Sides, city cured the should should should should should shoul

MANUAL OF ORTHOGRAPHY DE-FINITION,-WM. H. MOORE & CO., 110 Main st, Cincinnati, solicit the attention of Princips of Academies, High Schools, and others interested the cause of Education, to two works recently publish

the Mechanics' Society School, New York: 1 vol 8vo.

The second entitled,

The Young Analyzer: designed to serve the double
purpose of Spelling Book and Dictionary for the younger classes in Schools. Same author; 1 vol thin 8vo.

I; The subscribers are about to publish these works
in Cincinnati, and will furnish copies for examination,
gratis, to Teachers, School Directors or committees, on
application at 110 Main street, W. H. Moork & Co.

Extract from a Report of the Book Committee of the
Teachers' Institute of the city and county of New
York, and unanimously adonted by that book Octorber, 1845.
The Committee, appointed to examine books published for the use of schools, and to give expression to the sentiments of this body respecting them, respectfully

ed for the use of schools, and to give expression to me sentiments of this body respecting them, respectfully report:

That they have carefully examined a volume recently published, a work of great labor and research, by James N. McKiligott, Principal of the Mechanics' Society School, New York, and as the book has received their unanimous approval, they submit their judgment respecting it, with the following remarks.

The purpose which it aims to accomplish is to enable scholars, in the course of their early education at school, to acquire a competent knowledge of the words composing the English language; an acquisition of the utmost importance in communicating and, receiving knowledge; but one which, if sought in the tedious and repulsive way of studying Dictionaries which is so often adopted in schools, could hardly be attained within the limits of human life. The author of this Manual, with admirable skill, has furnished the means, not only of rendering this acquisition attainable, easy, and attractive, but of bringing it within the compass of a very moderate space of time; for we think that, with this book in his hands, the pupil may acquire all the knowledge which it communicates, without any hindrance to his other studies, within the usual period of a common school education; whereas, the same knowledge obtained by other means would require the additional Jabor of years.

We would not speak in disparagement of the work of

We would not speak in disparagement of the work of Town, and a few others which have been composed for a similar purpose. We esteem them as useful treatises. But we consider the one before us as far more valuable than any which has heretofore appeared, both in the skillfulness of its arrangement, and in the fullness of its But we consider the one before us as far more valuathan any which has heretofore appeared, both in t skillfulness of its arrangement, and in the failness of matter. We therefore most earnessly recommend it the attention of all teachers and parents, as a scho book of inestimable value. (Signed.)

W.M. Beldern, Cheirman, D.M. Kerse,
W.M. A. Walker,
S.R. Phelps,
JAMES H. PARTRIDGE,
JNO.W. KEFCHAM,
SAML. S. ST. JOHN.



itronage.

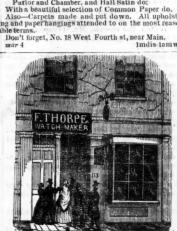
J. S. F. keeps constantly on hand a large assortmen 3. F. Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of carree and fine Harness, Saddless, Saddle Bags, Carree Bags, Valiscs, &cc.

ALSO—Bridles. Martingales, Coltars, Whips and Ply Netts; all of which he will sell low, for cask, at 242 Main street, opposite the Galf House.

N. B.—Old Saddles, Harness and Trunks, taken in exchange for new.

HEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!—Fraper Hangings.—P. R. HILGER has just received a splendid assortment of Wall Paper at the New Paper Store, No. 18 West Fourth street, near Main street. All those who are in want of the above article, will find it

Bastern Markets, namely: Fine Satin Fresco Paper Hangings; Match Column and Border for do; Bouquet and Landscape, and Medallion Hangings Parlor and Chamber, and Hall Satin do;



TEW CLOCK, WATCH AND JEW-ELRY STORE. -Fifth street, south side,

Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange, ap 13 d& w6m

Main 31; John M. Wade, Grocer, corner Sycamore at 4th sits; Conklin & Co, Grocers, corner of 5th and Broaway; W. S. Peebles, Grocer, corner 5th and Race; Ja S. Austin, Grocer, corner of Elm and Fourth; and D. W. B. Chapman, Druggist, corner Court and Vine.

Persons ordering Ice are requested always to specified ay on which they wish the delivery commence and when convenient, would oblige the subscriber tiging one day's notice.

E. B. SCOTT. ap 23 lwds2w

A FARM FOR SALE, Containing 100 acres or less if it would suit the purchaser better, is sit uated on the Ohio River, 10 miles above Cincinnati, and 2 below the town of New Richmond. A good Fram House, containing 6 rooms, with porche in front an rear, healthfully and pleasantly situated on the rive hill, good stabling, cattle sheds and other outbuild an orchard, and some of the ground would be exce for vineyards. Terms—one-fourth down, the remain



Be it remembered, that on the 10th day of March, 1846, the above complainant flied her bill in this Court, against the above named defendant, the object and prayer of whick bill is that she may be divorced from him, the said Jabez D. Smith, and assigning therein for cause of divorce, wilful absence for more than three years, gross neglect of duty, and habitual drunkenness and adulters. Now, in pursuance of the order of said Court, notice is hereby given of the pendency of said suit, and the said Jabez D. Smith, be being a non-resident, is hereby notified, that unless he be and appear, on the 18th day of May, 1846, and plead, answer, or demur to said bill according to law, he will be in default, and same will be continued in his absence and a decree be had thereon accordingly.

And the above named Jabez D. Smith, will take notice that the said Elizabeth Smith, on Friday the 3th day of May next, between the hours of 8 o'clock, A. M., and 5 o'clock, P. M., at the office of David C. Smith, Esq., in the town of Schenectady, in the State of New York, will take the depositions be not taken on that day, the taking of the same will be continued from day to day until all shall have been taken.

Gaines & Boyle, Solyrs for Com. ap 10 Jaw3w

TO THE CITY AND COUNTRY THADE. CHEEVER & PARKER.

No. 35 Pearl Street, Opposite the Pearl Street House, Ci ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN BROADCLOTHS,

If the best manufacture in every variety of color and hade; extra, superfine, medium and low priced.

DOESKIN. Extra 6-4 German Black-S

flacks, Blues, make of the best make SATINETTS. Black, Blue, French, Oxford and Cadet Mixed libbed, Striped and Plaids, newest styles. TWEEDS. 3-4 and 6-4 Brown, Olive, Gold and other mixtures, lso, low-priced Cotton Warp, Extra Silk and Wool VESTINGS.

Black Satin, Figured do, and Silk of every shade of quality and price; also, the best styles Fancy Vestings, fine and low priced.

SERGES. Extra Wide and Super Silk-superfine and low Trimmings-Padding, Canvass, Vest Wiggins. nd Lasting, Coat and Vest B CHEEVER & PARKER



ANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS. - I am now in receipt of a full assortment of David Lan-reth's celebrated Garden Seeds.

These Seeds are warranted genuine as marked, and he crops of 1845. ne crop of 1845.

A liberal discount made to dealer.

Corner Main and Lower Market sts., Cincinnati feb 6 lawd-w3m SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL, BY ELIHU BURRITT.—This is a miniature volume of 96 pages, got up in a neat style, and embraces some of the most glowing scintillations of the genius of "the Learned Blacksmith." It contains the following articles: My Brother's Grave; The Emigrant's Dog; Bearding the Lion in his Deu; The Natural Bridge; All Mortgaged; "Bury me in the Garden:" Au Apprentice's way of acquiring a Library; The War-Ship Ohio; Storming Quebec; An hour among the Mountains; The Drunkard's Wife; The Blind Boy's Return; The inventive Genius of Labor.

who may wish to obtain this little work, we make the following proposition.

To any person who will enclose \$1 free of postage, we will send by return of mail, securely enclosed in a strong wrapper, and free of postage, ten copies of the cheap edition; or four copies in the best style of banding. Please address HENRY J. HOWLAND, ap 28 11d4tw Worcester, Mass.

I WHER YARD. PHILLIP HINKLE'S Flooring Mill, Sash, Door and Blind Pactory, corner Fourth and Smith streets, Cincinnati.

The subscriber has erected a large and commodious building with machinery for manufacturing all kinds of Carpentry and Joiner Work.—Such as

building with machinery for manufacturing all kinds of Carpentry and Joiner Work—such as Flooring, Weather Boards, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Door and Window Frames, Stairs, Mantels, Base Cotnice, Moulding, and every thing needed in the Carpentry and Joiner Work of Building.

The subscriber also manufactures Hinkle's Valuable Portable Cottages of all sizes. The simple construction of these cottages enables two or three men to put them together or take them apart in a kew hours, without the use of nails. The small space occupied by these cottages when in parts, render them easy of transportation either by land or water. Residents in the South or West, farmers, mechanics and merchants will do well to call and examine his prices.

The subscriber has connected with his establishment well to call and examine his prices.

The subscriber has connected with his establishment.

Turning Lathes, and is prepared to execute all kinds o turning at short notice.

Also—Luminer of all descriptions including white and yellow Pine, and Cedar Boards and Plank, for sale low by

PHILLIP HINKLE,

ap 20 d1w3tw Corner Fourth and Smith sts.

THE HEAD OF THE POINT AND STREET WEST AND STORE WES F. & K. have, in connection with their Boot and Shoe Manufactory, opened and intend to keep constantly on hand, a good assortment of Philadelphia Calf Skins, Kid Morocco pink and white Linings and Binding Skins, Spanish and Cincinnatt Sole Leather, Fegs. Lasts, Boot Trees, Cramping Boards, Shoe Thread, Binding Thread, Linen, Boot Web, Galloon, Shoe Ribbon, Laces and Lasting, Knives, Hammers, Pincers, Rasps, Awls, Sparables, Tacks, and every other article used in the manufacture of boots and shoes.

G. WILLIAMS, MANUFACTURER AND STRAW GOODS, HATS, CAPS, Nos. 92 and 84 Pearl street, New York.

Adjoining and communicating with Pearl St. House.

As the subscriber is known to many of the readers of the Philanthropist, he avails himself of this medium to inform them of his locality and business. An experience of seven years in manufacturing and dealing in most of the articles above named, enables him to get them up in the most approved and economical manner—to sell them at the lowest market prices.

A large and seasonable assortment will be kept on hand, which Country Merchants, particularly those who buy for cash, or on short credit, are respectfully invited to examine before committing themselves elsewhere.

mar 6

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—A large supply of COMMON QUEENSWARE, such explainted Teas, Tea Pots, Sogars and Creams, Edged Plates, Twifters and Muffins, Edged Dishes and Bakers, Dipped and Common White Bowls and Pitchers; Low-priced Printed Plates, Twifters and Muffins, &c.

ALSO—Low-priced plain and pressed Tumblers; press'd Salts; pressed Pemer's Viscouries. priced Printed Plates, Twiffers and Muffins, &c. Also—Low-priced plain and pressed Tumblers; press'd Salts; pressed Pepper's, Vinegar's, and Mustard's; plain pint and half pint Molasses Caus.

Also—Quart Bottles and pint and half pint Flasks. Selected for the Country Trade, and for sale, at small advance on cost. dvance on cost.

Give us your call, Gentlemen; we mean to acco
ate you.

McELROY & WHEELE!
nov 22 w No 253 Main st., 3d door below



THE GREAT REMEDY. APPROVED BY THE FACULTY, SED for more than 2000 years by the inhabitants of China, and now first introduced into the United

States.
The great Specific for Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, and all
other diseases of the Luigs.
Prepared entirely from the roots of the Ginseng, and
warranted to contain no preparation of Antimony, Merwarranted to contain no propulation in the cuts of the propulation of C. DONALDSON & CO., 24 Main et, or the subscriber on the premises.

T. DONALDSON.

The controlling power over these diseases can be attractive to the premises.

The controlling power over these diseases can be attractive to the premises.

The controlling power over these diseases can be attractive to the premise of the grave, after that it has raised them from the brink of the grave, after that it has raised them from the brink of the grave, after the propulation of the print that it has raised them from the brink of the grave, at-ter they and their friends had long ceased to hope.— The case of Mr. Myers, who may be seen at the Type Foundry on Vine street, is but one/of dozens to whom we can refer; but a detail of whose cases would occupy a newspaper themselves. Three weeks since Mr. Myers looked upon himself as a hopelessly incurable consump-tive, worn down with constant cough—emaciated—de-bilitated—unable to work—he is now, after the use of but three bottles.

but three bottles,
A RESTORED MAN, A RESTORED MAN,
Restored to his family and to Society by the healing virtues of the Panacea. This case has excited much remark
both in the profession and out of doors, as he had been
long pronounced incurable. It is however but one of
many such.

An agent writes—"Your medicine is doing wonders
in our neighborhood. Short a time as we have had it,

and are paimed upon those un acquainted with the article, as the Cornelius Lamp, we hereby caution all purchasers to observe that no Lamp is genuine miless it has the name of Corlius & Co's. Patent, stamped upon it. The Jennine Lamps are to be had of us, as we keep no others: and we warrant them superior in every respect to all others now in use.

P. S. Lamps Repaired, Rebroised, &c.

BAKEK & VON PHUL, BA

which had been broken by some hoise on deck, and was about closing my senses to external delight, when a cry of "Sail ho!" caused me to jump up, and make haste on deck. I met Mr. Tompkins in the gangway, coming down to call me." "Where is she sir?"

"On the jee beam."
"A ship."

Tompkins in the gangway, coming down to call me? "Where is she sir?"

"On the loe beam."

"A ship?"

"No sir. I believe a schooner, but I can't make her out."

"Steward, hand up my glass."

"Be wand, hand up my glass."

"Steward, hand up my glass."

"The day had scarcely dawned, and by the glass, I could only make out an object, but the moment I put my telescope to her, I saw she was a schooner with raking masts, standing to the westward, with a square sail set. We were heading south, close hauled, with a light air from the eastward, momentarily expecting the Trade Winds. As the day dawned more perfectly, and we were perceived by the stranger, his square sail came in and he hauled his wind with such celerity, that I did not hesitate to pronounce him a slaver or a pirate, which in deed, are synonymous terms in blue waters.

"Call all hands, Mr. Tompkin; hoist our colors."

"Ay, ay, sir."

The stranger showed Portuguese colors in reply to ours. This did not relieve the anxiety which had seized on met the moment I had fair view of the schooner, for that nation was still actively engaged in the slave trade, and we were just in the track of outward bound

we were just in the track of outward bound

"Tame how read that as you please, only take good im—be cool."

Tompkins, as fast so you please, only take good im—be cool."

Tompkins, as fast so you please, only take good im—be cool."

Tompkins, as fast so you please, only take good im—be cool."

Tompkins, as fast so you please, only take good im—be cool."

Tompkins, as fast so you please, only take good im—be cool."

Tompkins, as fast so you please, only take good in—be cool."

Tompkins, as fast so you please, only take good in—be cool."

Tompkins, as fast so you please, only take good in—be cool."

Tompkins, as fast so you please, only take good in—be cool."

Tompkins, as fast so you please, and to a the patient reader that we saw no more of the pirate, and much that a surply so that of the king."

"Take in lower studding-sail, Tompkins, an fast so you that a say, ay

which had seized on me the moment I had a fair view of the schooner, for that nation was still actively engaged in the slave trade, and we were just in the track of outward bound vessels to the coast of Africa and the Cape de Verd Islands, also where they often stopped to refresh and refit. Our crew consisting of only two men, besides officers, cook and steward, were soon mustered aft.

"I have called you, my boys," said I, "to state my intentions in regard to that vessel to leeward, which I suspect to be a rogue. We will prepare for as stout a resistance as possible. If he is honest, I can see by your actions which of you I can really depend upon, and there will be nothing lost; and if a rogue, we must take it for granted that, if we give up like cowards, we shall have our throats cut: and as this is to be our fate whether we resist or not if he boards us, let us make up our minds to sell our lives as dearly as possible; and remember men, one man devoted to a good cause is able to beat off a dozen engaged in robbery and murder." They gave a simultaneous shout of approbation in good spirits.

It was now broad daylight, and we could plainly perceive that the stranger gained to windward, though he dropped sistern a little, was reputed a first-rate sailor on the wind in her best trim; but she was pretty deeply laden with a full cargo of cotton bale goods, and about one bundred thousand dollars in specie, and it could not be supposed that we could sail with a clipper schooner on the wind or in any other way. Our ship's armament consisted of two six "pounders, twelve muskets, and the same number of boarding pikes, and a brace or two of pistols; my private armament consisted of two six "pounders, twelve much or in any other was a could she bear of the same and the same of the same and the same in the same and the same in

number of boarding pikes, and a brace or two of pistols; my private armament consisted of a good rifle, a large ducking-gun, a double barrelled Joe Manton, a pair of duelling pistols capable of discharging six balls in as many seconds; and I accounted myself a good shot with all of them.

"Well, sir, fire away if you think you can when I give the word, touch her quick! So, lift her breech a little, Tom, so, so, stand by—give it to her!" and away went our little shot and all of them. number of boarding pikes, and a brace or two
of pistols; my private armament consisted of a

about two miles on the lee quarter, and head-ing directly for us.

Mr. Tompkins was a six footer, a real down

Mr. Tompkins was a six footer, a real down east Yankee, who had been mate of the Ark, for all I knew, and was equal to any man in that capacity, although he might be taken for twenty years of age, if seen going aloft; there were people who had known him at least that were people who had known him at least that time as chief mate. He had always obeyed orders promptly, never failed to have an answer ready, and exacted from all under him the same prompt and strict obedience that he paid to his superior officer. My crew were all active young men, and the cook (or Dector, as he was called,) was a real specimen of a first-rate runaway Virginia slave; he could cook as well as he could fiddle, and on Saturday night he would amuse all hands by a tale of a possum hunt or a deer drive. Having now described our crew, our vessel, and all we knew of the stranger, I will hasten to put the patient reader in possession of the facts for which he is anxiously looking. My orders were as follows, and they were obeyed in as short a time as I shall take to write them:

ed in as short a time as I shall take to write them:

"Mr. Tompkins, load the small arms, one ball and four buckshot in each; look to the flints; also load the great guns with round and canister."

"Now for the other gun; I shall do better—ready—fire! His top-mast totters! it falls, by heavens:"

A spontaneous cheer from our crew seemed to assure us of safety. "Give me the glass boy

about the ports; it will make him think that let us know if we gain on him." about the ports; it will make him think that we are well manned; and trice up all the ports, sir, and put a log of wood out of each, and give them a dab of black paint."

"Mr. Tor. pkins, send old Brown to the helm, and tell him to steer small."

with a smile.

"We have yet one principal resort, my dear "In the will do it the moment we get something to work upon, if he gain upon us."

Tompkins cut a new quid of tobacco, of which he had made uncommonly free use that morning, and by that only did he show any sign of anxiety.

"Get your dinners, Mr. Tompkins and Mr. Turner, I can't go down to eat while that fellow is dogging us. Send me a bit of biscuit and a glass of wine."

"Ay, up, sir."

It was now about one o'clock, and the schooner dropping slowly, while the preparation to fit a sew top-mast were accordingly progressing. In ten minutes all hands were again on deek, anxiously watching. As Tompkins cut a new quid of tobacco, of which he had made uncommonly free use that morning, and by that only did he show any sign of anxiety.

"Ay, up, sir."

It was now about one o'cloc

aim at the group in the bow, while I take the "Yes sir!"
"Fire!" and down went the raseal at the til-

ler, and one also at the bow.
"Load her quick, Doctor, and let me give
them Joe Manton; in the mean time fire away Tompkins, as fast as you please, only take good

struck the water about two-thirds of the way to

the schooner.

"Load up again, Tompkins, and leave out the canister, and the shot will go straighter; aim higher than before, say the royal—now give it

"Ay, ay, sir."
"Doctor, put two iron bolts in the fire, and keep them red hot, and fill your coppers with boiling water."
"Mr. Turner, muster all the hats and pea full, run out that lower studding sail—be handy jackets, and stick one on each handspike near

"Ay, ay, sir."
The breeze was now fresh, well on the quar them a dab of 'black paint."

"Mr. Tor pkins, send old Brown to the helm, and tell bim to steer small."

The sea arrangements being completed, I went down below and loaded my arms, and on examining the Doctor, I found that he was quite familiar with that instrument of death, the rifle; I accordingly gave him my flask and bag of balts and other materials, tell him I should call upon him to load for me when the time came.

"Oh, neber fear, Massa—gib us breeze and him no catch us so easy," said he, grinning from ear to ear, and whetting his long knife on a stone.

I put a hall and four elements to each, and give the properties was now fresh, well on the quarter, and we were sure to gain on him until his top-mast can be replaced, which, with a large and active crew, bent on revenge, would cost him but an hour's work.

"She drops sir, she drops! I can but just see that nigger's head on the flag; half an hour ago I could see the marrow bones."

"Very well, sir, let the people get a bite of dinner, for we shall have more work to do yet to get clear of him, if we do at all."

"I don't know what more we can do sir, unless we grease the bottom," said Tompkins, with a smile.

"We have yet one principal resort, my dear

with a smile.

"We have yet one principal resort, my dear sir, and we will do it the moment we get something to work upon, if he gain upon us."

Tompkins cut a new quid of tobacco, of which he had made uncommonly free use that morning, and by that only did he show any sign of anxiety.

"Get your dinners, Mr. Tompkins and Mr. Turner: I can't go down to est while that

by, mind you, ram the balls home, be cool prostrate, and after thanking God with more never mind the patches. Stand by Tompkins, aim at the group in the bow, while I take the threw myself into my berth, but had a feverish street, between Race and Vine streets, Cincinnati, Iastfervor and sincerity than 1 prayed before, 1
threw myself into my berth, but had a feverish
and dreamy sleep till twelve o'clock, when my
trusty mate called me according to orders.

"I'welve o'clock, sir."

"How is the wind and weather?"

"Fresh trade, sir-clear and pleasant-mo just rising—going nine, large."
"Take in lower studding sail, Tompkins, and haul up South and East, if she'll go it good

EGHORN AND PALM LEAF HATS,
BONNETS, FLOWERS,—
10 cases Men's Single and Double Brim Leghorns;
20 do do White and Col'd Palm Hats;
100 boxes Artificial Flowers and Wreaths;
20 cases Floreuce, Rutland, Eng. Double Braid;
10 do Gimp and Lace, a splendid article;
2 do French Neapolitaus.
Just received by W. S. HOWE,

Just received by W. S. HOWE, No. 5 Pearl street



This remarkable discovery has received the universapprobation of the medical profession of Europe, we have pronounced it among the most important of me ern scientific inventions.

The ONLY PLACE in Cincinnati,

The ONLY PLACE in Cincinnati, where the genuine can be obtained, is at the Music Stor of Galusha & Co., No. 42, West Fourth street, new Walnut.

He Galvanic Rings used in connection with the Magnetic Pluid are confidently recommended in a disorders which arise from an enfeebled or unhealth state of the nervous or vital system, and are a positive and permanent cure in all cases of Rhemmatism, acut or chronic, Gout, Tic-Douloureux, Toothache, Bronchitivertigo, Nervous or Sick Headache, Indigestion, Para ysis, Palsy, Epilepsy, Fits, Cramps, Palpitation of the leart, Apoplexy, Stiffness of Joints, Spinal Complaints jumbago, Neuralgia, Gegeral Debility, Deficiency of confirmed Dyspepsia they have been found equally accessful.

successful. Spepsa to we have been some equally successful.

The Galvanic Rings and Magnetic Fluid are for sale at prices within the reach of all.

Remember, that all articles of this description, not obtained at 42 West Fourth street, are

Base and Worthless Counterfeits.

Dr. Christie warns the American public against spurious initiations. The metals of which the Rings are composed are prepared by a secret process known only to the discoverer, for which he obtained his patent, and all mittations are worthless and without any beneficial

omposed are prepared by a secret process known onlothe discoverer, for which he obtained his patient, and il imitations are worthless and without any beneficifiect whatever. No pedlars will on any account hillowed to sell Dr. Christie's Rings or Fluid, and buse agent in every city be appointed.

These Rings can be sent by mail. Four will be set of one address by the agents, upon the receipt of \$1.

Pamphlets to be obtained at the Depot, gratis.

jan 6

THE COLUMBUS INSUKANCE COMPANY,—(FIRE AND MARINE.)—Capital
300,000; \$140,000 paid in.
BIRECTORS.
Joel Buttles,
Moses Jewett,
Demas Adams,
Justin Morrison,
Horatio G. Phillips,
Franklin Drake,
Thomas Moodie.
WILLIAM MINER, President.
A. S. Chew, Secretary.

Thomas Moodie.

Thomas Moodie.

A. S. Chew, Secretary.
As Agent for the above Company, in this City, I am prepared to take Risks against loss by Fire, upon buildings and other property. Also, Marine Risks upon the Western Waters, and by Canal or Sea, to and from the Kestern Waters, and by Canal or Sea, to and from the Fastern cities, also upon the Hulls of Steamboats, Sugines, &c., and upon Cargoes by Flat or Keel Boat, upon the most favorable terms.

This Company having adopted the following scale of Return Premiums on all Policies which shall have expired without loss to the Company, viz;
on all Single Premiums either in the Fire or Marine Department.

On Gross Annual Premiums from \$500 to \$2,000.

On Gross Annual Premiums amounting to \$2,000 and upwards,
All persons insured to this office will thus be enabled to share largely in the profits of the Company without incurring any individual risk whatever.

The large amount of Capital actually PAID IN enables this Company to meet any loss that may occur, in the most prompt manner. All losses of this agency will be paid by the undersigned at his office in this city. JOHN BURGOYNE, Agent C. Ins Co., JOHN BURGOYNE, Agent C. Ins Co., willing to contract for the delivery of several hunting the contract for the delivery of several hunting to contract for the delivery of several hunting the contract for the delivery of several hunting the contract for the delivery of several hunting the contract for the

CONTRACTS FOR LARD OIL, -I a willing to contract for the delivery of several hard barrels of No. 1 Improved Lard Oil at stated pods during the ensuing six months.

THOMAS EMERY,

Lard Oil Manufacturer, Sycamore and Righth str Lard Oil Manufacturer, e-postering of the George of George Officers of Plows, With Wrought an Cast Iron Mould Boards, &c., Northern Row, (Corpration Line,) between Main and Sycamore streets, of deep mar 28

TRANSPORTATION FOR

1846.

CITIZENS' PORTABLE BOAT LINE, for the Transportation of Merchandise to and from Pittaburgh portation of Merchandise to and from Pittsburg
Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York and Boston,
CRAIG, BELLAS & Co., Agents, Philadelphia,
FULFORD & MILLER, do,
A. M. WALLINGFORD, do,
SPRIGMAN & SON, do,
nar 16

W & G. W. ROBSON, Coppersmiths
SECOND STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AN

I looked as the smoke laily carled away, and saw that he had not the same fig flying—"Tompkins, what is that at the peak."

"The make and state of the peak of the control of the control

For House Boors.
Front Too Morrice Lock, with Night Key.
Do do Plate Lock do do.
Do do Plate Lock do do.
Politing Door Lock; Latch and Brass Flash Bolts.
Sliding Door: Railway Lock, Bolts Astregal, &c.
Parlor Door: Mortice Locks of two kinds and pric
Inside Door: 7 in Locks, 6 in Locks, \$1 75.
6 in Lock \$1 50. Upright Lock \$1 25.
6 in Bolt Latch, 4 in Bolt Latch, and Stop Latch.
Closet Doors 4 inch Lock; Brass and Iron Clo
Latches.
FOR STORE DOORS.

Closet Doors 4 inch Lock; Brass and Iron Closet Latches.

FOR STORE DOORS.

Cross Boit Locks securing the top and bottom, as well as the Side of the door; 10 in, 3 tumbler and bridge lock.

Sinch 3 tumbler and 8 inch tumbler Lock.

Sinch 2 tumbler and 8 inch tumbler Lock.

Tinch racked tumbler locks.

Large Iron Pad Locks.

Large Iron Pad Locks.

Lore Flash Bolts, 42 in and 15 inch.

Iron outside do do.

The Bank Lock.—This lock besides having the usual number of tumblers, alording 473,001,600 changes at the pleasure of the holder and the Hook Detector, showing if any attempt has been made to open the lock, possesses a still greater degree of security in consequence of a number of draw and lift tumblers being placed opposite the first set of tumblers, that require to be operated on at the same instant with the first before an opening can be effected; it also has a peculiar key hole that requires instruction to open. In the certificate received from the Mechanics' Institute, this year, this Lock is mentioned as "the most complete Lock ever exhibited in this city."

The Combination and Detector cross bolt Lock.

mentioned as "the most complete Lock ever exhibited in this city."

The Combination and Detector cross bolt Lock. The Detector cross bolt Lock.

The Cross Bolt Lock Improved.—This improvement is an invention of our own, and it is intended to guard against picking by means of pressure; it is so arranged that when force is applied to the bolt the whole work is thrown out of place, (in which condition the lock commot be opened, and so remains until the pressure is removed, and then the work resumes its proper place and the proper key will operate.

6, 5 and 4 Tumbler Dead Locks, with the improvement.

For Jails.

ment.

For Jails.

Cross Bolt Dead Lock improved.

11 inch 4 tumbler Dead Lock improved.

10 do 3 do do do.

10 do 3 do do do.

Large Pad Locks; thick heavy iron is used in all the Jail Locks we make. Jail Locks we make.
CARPENTERS' CHEST LOCKS, STEAMBOAT
LOCKS,
And Latches of all kinds, including those suitable for
sliding doors, running shaves for do.
HOUSE BELLS. Call Bells, &c., fitted up in the best manner. In good houses arrangements should be made for the bells before the plastering is commenced, that copper tubes may be inserted to conceal the wires.

In all the articles we manufacture, the best material is used, and, superintending the workmanship ourselves, we freely warrant all made by us to perform well. Persons from a distance favoring us with orders, will be particular to mention the thickness of the doors, and whether they open to the right or left on entering.

GLENN & McGREGOR, feb 4 d&w6m Successors to A. Shawk & Co.

GLENN & MUTHERFOR,

Successors to A. Shawk & Co.

MOROCCO AND LEATHER STORE,

HENRY FULLER,

No. 414 Main Street,

Between Ninth and Tenth six. Oincinnati, Ohio.

N. B. The various kinds of Morocco and Kid Skins,

linings, Sindings, &c., we all of C. McCaullay's superior manufacture, Philadelphia.

Genuine Imported French Calf Skins, Philadelphia and Western Calf Skins, Kip Skins, Upper, Harness, and Split Leather Skirting and Bridle Leather, Baltimore Spanish Sole, Cincinnati Slaughter Sole and Bufsio, Hemlock Tanned Spanish and Slaughter Sole Leather, Tanners' Oil, &c., &c.—with a variety of Threads and Silk for sewing and binding Boots, Shoes, &c., Boot Laces, black and colored Galloons, Boot Trees, Lasts and Bindings in general, all of which are offered at a very low price for Cash.

Purchasers arriving in the city, by way of the river, are requested to extend their walkup Main street to the above Store, where they will find an extensive assortment, of the various kinds to select from, all of which are offered at a service of the warder with the result of the warder with the best of the warder with the result of the warder with the result of the warder with the result of the warder with the best of the warder with the result of the warder with the result of the warder with the best of the market affords, and his bar with the best of liquors. Good Stabling and a large carriage house, with every other necessary convenience.

B. Alfalow.

other necessary convenience.

N. B.—His prices shall be low, and in every way to suit the times.

B. FARLOW.

feb 14 d&w—ly

L. SHELDON, City and Country
Land Broker—Has removed his Office to
West Fifth street, five doors from the corner of Main,
where he will attend to the purchase and sale of Real
Estate, and personal property of every description, in
the city and country—negotiate loans, buy and sell
Mortgages, discount Notes, &c. He will also attend to the writing of Deeds, Agreements, Bonds and
Mortgages—and all other descriptions of conveyancing
at short notice. mar 7 daw

MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY,—DR

C. BARNES will attend to all calls in the practice of Medicine and Dentistry. Office on Foote's Row, near the corner of Vine and Third streets.

He prepares the following Family Medicines, which he warrants to answer all the purposes set forth in the directions:

directions:

Universal Pills—Good in all Bilious Affections, Liver
Disease, Dyspepsia and Irregularity of Fenales.

Ague Pills—A cure for Ague and Fever, Dumb Ague,
&c. &c.

Diarrhaa and Dysenteric Pills—A cure for those diseases. compound Spiced Rhubarb—An approved remedy in Choiera Infantum or Summer Complaint in Children. Cough Drops—To be used in all chronic affections of the Lungs and Chest.

Tooth-Acke Drops—Will destroy the nerves of painul decayed Teeth.

Pile Ointment—Gives great relief in that most painul affection.

l affection.
Tetter Ointment-Will cure Tetter, Scald Head and Office hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. feb 13 dly&lamw CINCINNATI WHITE LEAD MAN-UFACTORY, Court Street, East of Broad-way.—The above establishment is now in full opera-tion, and the undersigned are prepared to fill early Spring orders, for any sized package from 25 lbs to 500 lbs of Pure or No. 1 White Lead, Our White Lead, branded Pure, we warrant in all cases to be such, and of superior quality.

feb 25 3md-w R. CONKLING & CO.

R. CONKLING & CO.

RAW DON, WRIGHT & HATCH,
BANK NOTE ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS,
Corner Fourth and Main sts.,
Cincinnati, O.
BANK NOTES, BONDS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
BRAFTS, BILL HEADS, CARDS, SEALS, &c., &c.,
engraved in a superior style and at the shortest notice.
This office has been established in this City for the
past FIVE YEARS, and during that time has accumulated a stock of Dies for the execution of Bank Notes
and similar work, unsurpassed for variety, beauty and
number. and smillst work, insurpassed to variety, beauty and number.

All work entrusted to this office will be done in CIN-CINNATI, and not in New York, or any other Eastern city—thereby saving time in transportation. This office is under the immediate supervision of GRO. T. JONES, a practical Engraver, who has been in their employ the last thirteep years. Portraits, Landscapes and similar works will be attended to and executed in the first style of the art. N. B.—On hand, 75,000 sheets of superior Hank Note paper of various tints.



CABINET WAREHOOMS of CHARLES jan 28 d&wly

DONNETS! BONNETS! BONNETS AT
WHOLESALE, -L. GILMORE, No. 34 Pearl
attreet, has just received from the Eastern Manufacturers
a large stock of Bonnets, the latest Spring Style, consisting in part of

Ocases Florence Braid Bonnets;
16 do Pedal do do;
10 do Straw do do;
10 do Straw do do;
6 do Neapolitan Lace do;
ALSO —A large assorting to fartificial Flowers and
Ribbons, all of which will be offered cheaper than can
be purchased in any other establishment in the city.

mer 10 3md&w

war 10 3mddw

VOOL CARDING MACHINES, of all sizes, both s'ngle and double, including the intest and most approved construction, and best style of patterns and workmanship.

Also—Machine Cards, a large assortment of all descriptions, both sheets and Fillets, and of all numbers, and of superior quality.

Also—Machinery of all descriptions for Woolan Mannifacturers, on the latest and most improved construction, and of the best style of workmanship, embracing the most approved styles of Roller and Ja w Jacks: Tube and Rub Condensers and side Drawing; improved Woolen Mules; Power Looms, for Satinets, Jeans, &c.; Napping Machines, broad and narrow; Gig Mills; Brush Machines, broad and narrow; Gig Mills; Brush Machines, broad and narrow; improved Shearing Machines, a very superior article, both broad and narrow, from 3 to 12 cutter blades, warranted of the best quality.

Also—Agricultural Machinery of the latest and most approved kinds, among which are Portable French Burr Mills; Improved Patent Mock Mills; Horse Powers: Threshing Machines; Corn Shellers; Straw Cutters; Clover Hullers; Corn Planters; Cuttivators; Drilling Machine; Fanning Mills, &c.

Manufactured and for sale at reduced prices, at the fineinmait Machine Works and Machine Card Manufactory, on Walnut stiget, a few doors above Front st., by fife 24 dawgmrmar 9

Cincinnati Machine Works and Machine Card Manufactory, on Walnut staget, a few doors above Front st., by feb 24 daw2m mar 9

A. C. BROW

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,—The subscribers age now receiving, and have on band, a large and well-assorted stock of HARDWARK, CUT-LERY, &c., in all their varieties to which the attention of Country Merchants and purchasers is invited.

Among their stock will be found—
Trace chains, 6½ and 7 feet, Nos. 1½ to 3, assorted from 10 to 16 link.

of Country Merchants and purchases is invited.

Trace chains, 6‡ and 7 feet, Nos. 1½ to 3, assort 3d from 10 to 16 link.

Log, Halter, Dog, and Jack Chains.

Axes—Collin's, Mason's, Hunt's, Williams', and a number of other makers.

Socket, Logg Handle, Canal, Coal and Grain Shovels, of Ames', Rowland's, and Pittsburgh manufacture.

Ames', Taylor's, Adams'. Gray's, and Rowland's Spades.

Manure and Hay Forks, a variety of makers.

Sad and Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes and Tea Kettles.

Knives and Forks, Pap and Pocket Knives, Razors.

Scissors, Shears, Carvers, &c., of all varieties.

Butt and Table Hinges, of Greenwood's, Ball & Pavis', Clark's, Boidwin's, and other makers.

Knob, Dead, Pad, Chest, Till, and Cupboard Looks.

Bolts and Latches, of every variety.

Brass, Round Head and Wood Screws, all sizes, Bed Screws, Flat and Square Head, 6, 6‡, 7 inch.

Tacks, Brads, Sparables and Finishing Nails.

Brass and Iron Candlesticks of every size.

Bright and Black Augurs, Dwight's, Burnet's and other makes.

Mill, X Cut, Pit and Hand Saws, of Hoe's, Rowland's, Spear's, Lloyd's, Davies', and a variety of stamps.

Curry Combs; Horse. Wool and Cotton Cards.

Saives and Riddles of every description.

Horse Sipo, Scrub, Wall, Cloth and Hair Brushes.

Bastard, Smooth, Mill, X Cut, Pit and Hand Sawfiles.

Coffed Mills, Wilson's, Dart's, Plant's, Adams' makes.

Hatch's and Greenwood's Counter and Platform Scales.

Pegging, Sewing and Brad Awis, Logether with a full.

Pegging, Sewing and Brad Awis, Logether with a full.

Patent Balances and Steelyards of all kinds.
Tea Trays, Waiters, Spectacles, Lewsharps, Combs.
Pegging, Sewing and Brad Awls, together with a full and general assortment of all Goods in their line, which they offer at a very slight advance above the cost, and upon the most reasonable terms to Country Merchants and the Trade generally.
For sale by C. DONALDSON & CO., feb 3 w&d No 18 Main st, east side.



& H. EUSTIN, Plumbers, Pumpand Hydran makers, manufacture Lead Pipe, Hatters' Kettles s, Chemical Apparatus, &c., Kast side of Main, be en Fifth and Sixth sts. Jyd&weow feb 28 G. ROSEBOOM, Plane Manufactue-sale and Retail, East side of Main, between Eighth and Ninth streets, Cincinnati, O. 19 d. w. sep 24

ween Fifth and Sixthsts. 1yd&weow feb 28

I ALLOO JIM, where did you get that bidray load of Spanish Cedar Cicar Boxes!" "A Brooks' Shop, on Columbia street." "Has he any moi of that kind of stuff?" "Yes, I heard him say he has seven or eight thousand." "What kind of boxes doe make?" "All kinds of Cigar and Pa-king Boxe and I heard him say he was going to make some IC Chests, ashe had got the premium for the last two year at the Mechanic's Fair, he thought he would make small lot this Spring again." "What did you say hamme was?"

"THOMAS BROOKS, His shou is on Columbia street, south side, No. 56, he his shop is on Columbia street, south side, No. 56, b tween Walnut and Vine streets." feb 17 daw3m tween Walnut and Vine streets." feb 17 daw3m
YELLOW FLINT AND STONE WARE.
U. KENDALL & SONS' Wholesale and Retail
Pottery, Warehouse, No. 11 Fifth street, and at
their Pottery, Northend of Race street.
At the above-named places, will be found a full assortment of the best quality of Yellow Flint Ware, and
fine Stoneware at the lowest cash prices.
Dealers in the above articles, will find it to their advantage to call and see for themselves.

Nov 7 6md-w

U. KENDALL & SONS.
Cincinnati.



RAND AERIAL VOYAGE, -CLAYTOL TION COEN MILL.—This Mill differs all others in the construction of the Upper or Ru Stone, which is composed of French Burr Blocks, closed in a Cast Iron Case, which forms the back hop of the Stone, with a Cast Iron Eye, or Bush, is of greater external diameter at the bottom than a top, which is secured to the back by four bolts, so every block is in the form of a dovetail, which greater strength to Stone than any other method we

THAND AERICAL VOYAGE, —CLAYTOM
Thas just arrived from the East, bringing with him
Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Goods,
Watch Materials, Tools, &c.
The Watches are splendid: a more valuable stock is
not to be found West of the Mountains. The M. I. Tobias Watches are warranted to be genuine—to be cased
with J8 carret gold, and to be jewelled by the maker.
Jerome's Brass Clocks at the Eastern prices.
R. Clayton pledges his word to sell, wholesale, at the
same prices that the largest houses in New York are
charging. But the terms are cash, for the small profits
would not justify credit. Even the richest man's customis not desired, if it would be necessary to run after
him for the money.

interest, and it ends in either his ruin, or the keeping of nim poor for life.

The cash system, then, is the honest road to wealth It holds out not the temptation of a rapid fortune, but that which is far better—a gradual increasing business free from trouble and anxiety, and one which must, with proper industry, lead to wealth and independence. Store on the southeast corner of Sycamore and Second streets, Cincinnati.



STRAUB'S FLAME ENCIRCLED
OVEN Cooking STOVES.

TRAUB'S PATENT is superior to Buck's Patent,
Queen of the Weat, Eclipse, Hathaway's, or any
other now in use for baking, roasting or boiling, for the
following reasons: In all the above-named Stoves, the
upper side of the oven is entirely dependent for heat upon what radiates through the plate the fire is laid on.—
Straub's Oven always heats exactly alike, top, bottom,
and ends. Manufactured and sold, Wholesale and Retail, at the CLAY IRON FOUNDRY, Main st, Cincinnati, opposite Niles & Co's. Foundry, by JOSEPH WEBB.

"This is to certify that we have used Mr. Straub's

"This is to certify that we have used Mr. Strain-Plame encircled Dyen' Cooking Stove: we are perfectly atisfied that this Stove is the best and most perfec cooking apparatus for baking, roasting, &c., with little road, we ever saw. It is certainly superior to any now Wood, we see saw. It is certainly superior to any now in use.

Wm. Graham, John st, near Third.

J. D. Caldwell. George st,
E. Fosdick, John st.
H. Brown, Hotel, corner of Broadway and 2d.
Maria Shields, Harrison st.
Thomas Benedict, Vine st.
Marja Blakely, Boarding House, Vine st.
On and and for sale at the Clay Iron Foundry, Main st, between Thirteenth and Allison sts.

***URESANYS SALAMAN DESS SAFES.**

"#HE Subscriber respectfully refers the public to the

the united the second s

we it will effectually answer the purpose for which intended Kellogg & Kennett, Springer & Whiteman, William Manser, Daniel F Meader, Hosea & Frazer, Hosea & Frazer, Logan & Hill, A P Holdon & Co, Gross & Dietrich, G & J H Shoenberger, An assortment always kept on hand and any size an

Ligan & Hill,
A P Holdon & Co,
G & J H Shoenberger.

An assortment always kept on hand and any size and shape made to order at the shortest notice. And the Sase applien of as having been tried by fire, can also be seen by applying to
year of the short of the short



in use; he would respect.
sons who have them in o
Hon D K Este,
" N G Pendleton,
" Henry Morse,
T J Strait, Esq.
W R Morris,
De Judkins,
Dr L'Hommedieu,
R Buchanan,
John Young,
Josiah Lawrence,
Wm Manser,
A M Searles,
A B Holabird,
J R Coram,

J R Corami

David Loring, Wm E White, A Pugh, A M Taylor, C E Nourse,

C Adae,
J Kiloh,
W B Squire,
L Fagin,
C S Bradbury,
H Rmerson,
H Sloop,
Sam Perin,
C Donaldson,
Chas Andrews

P S Bush
J C Gedge
A M Paxton
A L Greer
Wm Lowry
R Mars
W H Gedge
feb 4 d-w

onaldson, is Andress, Capt Cromwell, Bro. Dennison & Son, De. John B Ganter, Broa

N L Hazen; C Allen, R Hosea, Jr, G T Williamso D C Champlin, Broadway Hotel. , Dennison House.

adway Exchange

is, Columbus Hol Gen Jas Taylor Chas W Todd J Taylor ir M T C Gould J T Hayman Jno Thompson Ira Root Esq D ROOT 36 Ma

OOT'S PATENT ECLIPSE COOK-ING STOVE.—THE SUBSCRIBER respect fully informs his friends and the public that he has just finished two new sizes of the above Stove, which make his assortment complete. During the time he has been manufacturing the Eclipse Stove, it has been steadily increasing in popular favor Rev John F Wright, Allen, James Challen, John A. Gurley, a James Cham

John M. Gurie

Moses Coffin,
John W Owens,
Chas Richards,
R Andrew,
Joseph Scott,
W G Neilson,
M F Champlin,
Geo H Shot well,
R C L'Hommedie
M Dodsworth,
R McGragor,
Lewis Hunt,
J P. Broadwell,
W W Cooper,
Calvin Carpenter,
Calvin Carpenter,
Lustus Wright,
Jas Langstaff
Jano Paff
H Lewis
Thos Emery
D Hall,
N L Hazen;
C Allen,

THELBERT C. HIBBEN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. WILMINGTON, Clinton co., Qhio, Will promptly attend to the collection of all claims entrusted to his care in the counties of Rayette, Highland, Clinton, Green and Warren.

REFER TO

YLAY IRON FOUNDRY,-JOS. WEBB. CAFES! SAFES!!-Call and see them at the Sales, and we will ensure you that the flies





nessay for the FOR business. Also, a new Fig hele for Mills, all of which they warrant to be equal superior to any made in the United States. A great variety of Druggists' Counter Scales, Weigh to ther articles in their line, constantly on hand a

nade to order.

Repairing done with care and promptness.

Shop north side 7th, three doors west of Main if the bill down MEDARIS, COLVILLE &

ent of Cabinet Furniture, of superio sep 16-dawly

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!

New Establishment.

CHAPIN & Co. have opened an extensive Boot
and Shoe Niore on the corner of Sixth and
Rhu streets, north side, on the Market space, at the sign
of the Red Boot, which they keep every variety of
BOOTS and SHOES, which they will sell at reduced
prices.

ALSO

wish to buy cheap, are invited to call.

L CHAPIN & Co.
corner of 6th and Kun

AHOGANY FOR SALE - The undersigned would inform dealers in Mahogany and Domestic Veneers, Cabinet, Venetian Blind and Looking Glass Makers, that he has established a Veneer Saw, at Deer Creek on the corner of Third and Lock sts, and is now prepared to firmish and saw f thers, all kinds of

is of greater external diameter at the bottom than at the top, which is secured to the back by four block so that the possibility of security block is in the form of a dovetail, which gives greater strength to a Stone, than any other method which is required in small Mills where the Stone is run with greater strength to a Stone, than any other method which is required in small Mills where the Stone is run with greater strength to a Stone, than any other method which is required in small Mills where the Stone is run with greater strength to a Stone, the analysis of the same principle as a large mill, differing only in the Runner Stone; this being of great weight, enables it to princip as a large mill, differing only in the Runner Stone; this being of great weight, enables it to grind, nearer the center, a greater quantity of grate. ALSO—A lot of Italian and Pennsylvania Marble, may be such as the same principle.

It to grind, nearer the center, a greater quantity of grate weight, enables it to grind, nearer the center, a greater quantity of grate weight, enables it to grind, nearer the center, a greater quantity of grate weight and the same principle.

It to grind, nearer the center, a greater quantity of grate weight and the same principle.

It to grind, nearer the center, a greater quantity of grate weight and the same principle.

It to grind, nearer the center, a greater quantity of grate weight of the grant that the same principle.

It to grind, nearer the center, a greater quantity of grate weight of the grant that the same principle.

It to grind, nearer the center, a greater quantity of grate weight of the grant that the same principle.

It to grind, nearer the center, a greater quantity of grate weight of the grant that the



The Counterfact of the Activity activation to the collection of the County of the Coun

FIRE BRICK.

HE subscriber will continue to keep Fire which he will sell low for cash.

W. E. CHILDS. ign of the Gilt Stove, Fifth street, i lyd&w oug 16 NOTICE, -- The sub scribers, successors to the late firm of Raymond Rice & Co., have opened at No. 87 Main st. west side, five doors below Pearl street, where they propose to sell every article in their line as low as it can be bought in this market. Terms, Cash. mar 11 daw LYMAN & RICE.

NEW STORE.—The sign of the GOLDEN HAT. No. 234 Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets.

To obtain the latest fashion of Beaver, Otter, Nutria, Cassinere, Brush, Russia, and Moleskin, and general assortment of Fur and Cloth Caps and Hats, o the best materials, the citizens and Country Merchants



SADDLE, HARNESS AND THUNK MAKER
No. 103 Main Street, Chounnatt,
TENDERS his thouse to his friends and customers
for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him; and
would inform them and the public that he has fitted up
a new shop at the above number, and is prepared to ac
commodate all in his line, who will favor him with
call.

it a continuance of their patronage by his exertions to please.

Those wishing to purchase will please call and exam ine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

June 23 d. w

CITY GENERAL AGENCY and Land Office, Broadway, between Third and Fourth streets. Heal Estate of every description bought, sold of exchanged. Particular attention given to the Agency and Commission business. Voung men in want of situations will find this establishment a first rate channel for getting into business. Situations provided at short notice for Clerks, Book-keepers, Teachers, &c.

Merchants and Storekeepers requiring such will please to leave their orders. Persons with large or small amounts of capital will find that this office possesses superior facilities for ensuring safe and profitable investments of money. Several good opportunities now on hand.

BROADWAY, NEAR FOUETH ST.

BUHLIAC ATTENTION, and especially that

DUBLIC ATTENTION, and especially that of the Millers and Distillers, and dealers in Corn, throughout the West, is respectfully solicited to an important improvement, latelymade and patented by a citizen of New York, and designated Smith's Power Corn-Sheller and Separator.

This Machine recommends itself to public patronage from the following considerations:

1st. It is simple in construction, and durable in use, beyond the possibility of further improvement in those respects.

western Type, an amended by the property of the State of the Leather for a linker wide. Give the State 24 for the interest wide. Give the State 24 for the State 24 for a linker wide. Give the State 24 for the State 24 for a linker wide. Give the State 24 for th using the above machine in all the Western States and Territories, he is now prepared to furnish the same for immediate use within prescribed limits, and at a price which cannot fail to be satisfactory to the purchaser.— He may be seen at Nos. 20 and 22 West Front street, Cincinnati, Ohio, where the said Machine will at all times be found for sale, and in complete readiness for use.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 24, 1845.
The above Machine is now in operation at our Distillery, on Water street, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and we do not hesitate to say that, in our opinion, it fully merits all that is above said in its praise, and is, in fact, the very best machine of the kind we ever saw.

R. M. McGREGOR & CO.
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 16, 1845.
We, having lately purchased one of the above Machines, and have the same in use at our Distillery on West Front street, Cincinnati. We mash five hundred bushels of corn per day, and finaling said Machine well adapted to our purpose, cheerfully recommend the same to others, believing it to be the best now in use.

Cincinnati, March 4, 1846.
We have seen the said Machine in operation at R. M. McGregor & Co's Distillery, and fully concur with them in the opinion above expressed, as to its intrinsic marits,

Calvin Fletcher, Robert Comon, Daniel Mad-

at auction which we trip prices.

N. B. Merchants purchasing with cash are particular ly invited to examine goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as they can always rely on finding price considerably below the resultan trade. nor 16-wit A FARM FOH SALE,—103 ACRES OF LAND lying two miles and a half above Lockland on the Miami Canal; about 70 acres cleared, of which about one half is bottom land; the other is the finest quality of hill land, and lays on one of the highest elevations in the county. The House is situated on the top of the hill, affording a pleasant view of the adjacent country. There are on the premises a good two story brick house with five rooms, a good cellar and well, a large bank barn, stable, corn crib and carriage house, with other necessary buildings, all in good repair. There is also another comfortable house on the farm, etc. etc. feb 9 6w JOHN VAN SANDT.





